# The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5052. NEW-YORK. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DEATH RING—A CLOSE CORPORATION OF SEXTONS, UNDERTAKERS, LIVERY STABLEMEN AND CEMETERY OFFICIALS—ITS WORKINGS EXPOSED—STARTLING REVELATIONS OF NEW-YORK FUNERALS.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM HAS THE LATEST MARINE NEWS,

THE MOST SPICY REPORTS FROM WALL-ST.

FULL CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.

THE BEST COURT REPORTS,

UP TO HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

AND THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BY CABLE AND LAND LINES,

UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

HOW THEY BURY THE DEAD ON THE CONTINENT—HOW A FUNERAL IS MANAGED IN PARIS—A MILLION OF DEAD BODIES BURIED IN 86 ACRES WITHIN 30 YEARS—BURYING ALIVE AND THE MEDICAL AND SCIENTIFIC TESTS OF DEATH.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM HAS THE LATEST MARINE NEWS,

THE MOST SPICY REPORTS FROM WALL-ST.,

FULL COMMERCIAL REPORTS,

UP TO HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

THE BEST COURT REPORTS,

AND THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BY CABLE AND LAND LINES,

UP TO THE HOUR OF PUBLICATION.

COFFINS—WHAT THEY COST AND WHAT THEY ARE CHARGED AT—HOW THE RELATIVES OF THE DEAD ARE SWINDLED BY THOSE WHO HAVE THE DEAD IN CHARGE—IMMENSE PROFITS OF UNDERTAKERS.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM HAS THE LATEST MARINE NEWS,

THE MOST SPICY REPORTS FROM WALL-ST.,

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS,

THE BEST COURT REPORTS,

UP TO HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK TO-DAY.

AND THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BY CABLE AND LAND LINES,

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FUNERALS—SIX DISTINCT CLASSES OF PEOPLE CONCERNED DIRECTLY IN A FUNERAL.

HOW THE DEAD ARE PREPARED FOR THE COFFIN.

THE LAYERS OUT, THE WASHERS, THE ICERS, THE SHROUD WOMEN—THE MYSTERIES OF A NEW-YORK FUNERAL EXPOSED.

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IN THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TO-DAY.

TELL YOUR CARRIER TO SERVE YOU WITH THE EVENING TELEGRAM, AT TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK.

OFFICE. NO. 97 NASSAU-ST.

SEE THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TO-DAY.

"A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE."

A DEATH RING IN OUR MIDST.

SEXTONS, UNDERTAKERS, LIVERY STABLEMEN AND CEMETERY COMPANIES CONSTITUTING A CLOSE CORPORATION.

ENORMOUS PROFITS ON COFFINS.

THE PERQUISITES OF SEXTONS.

FACTS AND FIGURES IN FULL.

THE DETAILS OF A MODERN FUNERAL AND WHAT THESE DETAILS COST.

FROM THE DEATHBED TO THE GRAVEYARD.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM HAS THE LATEST MARINE NEWS,

THE MOST SPICY REPORTS FROM WALL-ST.

FULL CONGRESSIONAL REPORTS,

THE BEST COURT REPORTS,

UP TO HALF-PAST THREE O'CLOCK TO-DAY,

AND THE LATEST NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD BY CABLE AND LAND LINES,

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THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO LIVE BY THE DEAD.

ALSO BURIALS IN ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

PARISIAN FUNERALS.

BURIALS ALIVE AND THE TESTS OF DEATH.

A WORD TO THE LIVING.

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# TELEGRAMS.

## Jules Favre Denounces the Intervention Policy of Napoleon.

## Destructive Cyclone at Bombay, India.

## FRANCE.

### Speech of Jules Favre on the Policy of Napoleon.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

In the Corps Legislatif yesterday, M. JULES FAVRE delivered a brilliant speech against the policy of the Government on the Roman question. He attacked French intervention in the affairs of Italy, and denounced the sending of the expedition to Rome as a violation of justice, and as injurious to the interests of France. He declared that this interference by force hurt the cause which it was designed to help, and involved the Government in complications, to escape from which it was obliged to persist in a policy of error, to the general discontent of the country. Instead of assuming all the responsibility in so grave a matter, he said the Government should have first consulted the Legislature.

## INDIA.

### Disastrous Cyclone at Bombay.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 3—Evening.

Telegraphic dispatches from India report that a disastrous cyclone had visited Bombay and vicinity. In the city many houses were demolished, and the crops in the surrounding country were destroyed, the ground being swept bare. Great damage has been done to shipping. Many vessels were sunk. The scanty details so far received make no mention of disasters to American shipping.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

### Strike of the London Cabmen.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

All the cabmen of this metropolis have left their stands and refuse to go to work, because of an obnoxious regulation which has been put in force requiring them to attach lamps to their vehicles. The sudden suspension of the means of city travel causes much confusion and embarrassment, and no little amusement.

The cabmen held a meeting to-night at Exeter Hall, to protest against the new law, and to take measures for keeping up the strike. Another meeting was held at the same time in Trafalgar-square. Many speeches were made and resolutions were enthusiastically adopted, expressing determination not to submit to the new regulation, and to persist in the strike until the law is abolished. The movement creates quite a social revolution in this city.

### The Addition to the Income Tax—Parliamentary Adjournment.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 3—Midnight.

The bill for a tax of one per cent. on incomes, to defray the expenses of the Abyssinian war, passed the House of Commons to-night.

Parliament will adjourn on the 7th inst.

### Capture of a Notorious Fenian.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 3—Noon.

A dispatch has been received in this city to day from Sligo, Ireland, announcing that the notorious Fenian "General" NAGLE was captured in that city late last evening by the police authorities.

## ITALY.

### The French Staff Officers Leave Rome.

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The staff officers of the French Expeditionary Corps to Italy, have all left Rome.

## THE AMERICAN SQUADRON.

### Admiral Farragut at Gibraltar.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

A dispatch from Gibraltar announces the arrival at that fortress of Admiral FARRAGUT, and the United States Squadron under his command.

## RECONSTRUCTION.

### The Alabama Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Dec. 2.

The Reconstruction Convention reassembled to-day, and adopted a resolution that when the Convention adjourn it shall adjourn subject to the call of E. W. PECK, President, or of the military commander of the State or District; but if not reconvened within one year, it shall stand adjourned *sine die*.

A resolution to adjourn on the 4th inst. was rejected.

The Oath of Office Law was finally adopted. It requires officers to swear that they are not disfranchised by the Constitution of Alabama, or the Constitution or laws of the United States; that they will support the Constitution and laws of the State, and of the United States, and the union of the States, &c.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Gen. POPE telegraphs Gen. SWAYNE, Dec. 2, asking if the Convention cannot be induced to adjourn without further legislation, and says the Convention is doing incalculable injury to reconstruction by its late action.

This is the second dispatch of the same tenor from Gen. POPE.

The Convention has not yet fixed on a day for adjournment. The members declare that Gen. POPE's dispatch is insulting.

The Convention to-day passed an ordinance exempting one thousand dollars' worth of personal property and a homestead of eighty acres of land for the head of each family.

An ordinance was passed to a second reading suspending all the Courts of the State, except the Supreme, Probate and Criminal Courts.

An ordinance to prohibit marriages between the whites and blacks was defeated, the extreme white and colored delegates strongly opposing.

An ordinance staying the collection of all debts until Jan. 1 next was passed.

It is understood that the military commanders will enforce all ordinances passed by the Convention.

### Proceedings of the Louisiana Reconstruction Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Dec. 2.

Section 4 of Mr. WICKLIFFE's educational ordinance, which was referred on Saturday, is as follows:

No person shall establish a private school unless licensed by the State, and all such schools shall be taxed as other professional institutions. The Legislature shall make laws governing the entire subject in accordance with the spirit of this enactment.

A member to-day offered an ordinance having in view the raising of funds to defray the expenses of the Convention, by direct taxation on real and personal property above the value of $200; also, upon callings or professions, and by a poll tax; all taxes to be payable in United States currency. It provides for the appointment of a Board of three Collectors in each parish or municipal district. Collection to commence within thirty days after the passage of this act, with ten days' notice.

Section 10 of this act empowers collectors with all necessary authority to enforce the collection of taxes by summary process, authorizing them to seize and sell all property at auction after ten days' notice; also, giving them power to call out a *posse comitatus*, and imprison any one interfering with them.

Section 11 is as follows:

All Courts and officers of Courts throughout the State are hereby forbidden to interfere with said Collectors in the discharge of their duties under this ordinance by any legal process whatever, under penalty of impeachment, and fine or imprisonment.

Section 16 says: No privileges, exemptions or prescriptions, as heretofore established by law, shall have any force against the provisions of this ordinance. All rights, credits and titles shall be liable to seizure for collection of the taxes herein levied; all laws, heretofore and now in force, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Section 17 provides for the appointment of a special committee, styled the Tax Judicial Committee, to decide all difficulties arising from the enforcement of this act, whose decision shall be final.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Contingent Expenses.

A resolution was offered that the members of the Convention receive $8 per diem, and the same mileage as members of the State Legislature, compensation to cease at the expiration of thirty days. The resolution was laid over.

A resolution was offered recommending Gen. HANCOCK to remove from office all men disfranchised under the Reconstruction Laws, and urging the appointment of loyal citizens in their place. Laid over under the rule.

The resolution offered last Saturday to ratify the levee bonds came up, and after discussion was postponed. It was fiercely opposed by the extreme Radicals, on the ground that it was an attempt to indorse rebel legislation and compensate rebel planters.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

In the Convention to-day resolutions were offered to establish the seat of Government at Baton Rouge, empower the first Legislature to meet there, levy tax and build a State House, which were referred to the Committee on General Provisions.

A resolution was offered fixing a day's work at eight hours, and fixing the wages of laborers on public works, guaranteeing lawyers ten per cent. on all collections and physicians three dollars per visit.

It was laid over under the rule.

### The Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The Virginia Reconstruction Committee met this morning. Col. D. B. WHITE, an ex-Federal officer and a white man, was chosen temporary chairman. J. B. BLAND, a black man, was chosen Secretary, and M. WHITTLESEY, a white man, Assistant Secretary. The Chairman congratulated the Convention on the peaceful and happy circumstances under which they had met. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow.

### The South Carolina Convention Election.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Further returns from the State election leave the result in doubt as to the success or defeat of the Convention. The result is close and can only be decided by the official count.

Gen. CANBY has issued his order regulating taxes for the support of State organizations during the current year.

## FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

### Gen. Hancock Revokes Gen. Mower's Order Removing and Appointing Civil Officers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,<br>
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Dec. 2.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Monday, Dec. 2.

Paragraph 1 of Special Orders No. 197, from these Headquarters, dated Nov. 29, 1867, issued by Brevet Major-Gen. J. A. MOWER, removing from office SMITH IZARD, Aid to the Chief of Police of this city, and appointing in his place PORTER V. PERKINS, is hereby revoked.

Paragraph 2, Special Orders No. 197, from these Headquarters, dated Nov. 28, 1867, removing from office Lieut. O'DONNELL of the Police, and appointing ANGELO V. WARD in his place, is hereby revoked.

If any charges or allegations are presented against the officers who are reinstated by this order, they will be considered by the Mayor and Police Board, to whom the subject properly pertains.

By command of Major-Gen. HANCOCK.<br>
W. G. MITCHELL, A. A. A. G.

The order revoked by the above was issued on the morning of Gen. HANCOCK's arrival.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,<br>
NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 2, 1867.<br>
[Extract.]

Paragraph two of Special Orders No. 108, fourth current series, from these headquarters, issued by Brevet Maj.-Gen. J. A. MOWER, appointing R. KING CUTLER Judge of the Second Judicial District Court of Louisiana, in place of A. CAZEBOT, is hereby revoked. That office is therefore vacant.

By command of Maj.-Gen. HANCOCK.<br>
W. J. MITCHELL, Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, A. A. A. G.

NEW ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The following was issued to day:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,<br>
Dec. 3, 1867.<br>
[Extract 4. * * * * ]

SPECIAL ORDERS 201.—A. CAZABAT is hereby appointed Judge of the Second Judicial District Court of Louisiana.

[Extract 7.]

Lieut.-Col. WM. H. WOOD, 1st U. S. Infantry, will, without unnecessary delay, relieve temporarily Brevet Major-Gen. JOSEPH A. MOWER, Colonel 39th U. S. Infantry, from duty as Commander of the District of Louisiana, embracing the State of Louisiana and the posts of Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and Ship Island, Miss. Lieut.-Col. WOOD will also relieve Gen. MOWER temporarily from duty as Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Louisiana. Upon being relieved from duty as above required, Brevet Major-Gen. MOWER will proceed to join the headquarters of his regiment, which will be established at Greenville, La.

By command of Major-Gen. HANCOCK.<br>
(Signed) N. G. MITCHE, A. A. A. G.

### Official Canvass of the State Vote.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The Board of State Canvassers convened today and canvassed the vote for State Officers. The following are the official footings: Secretary of State—NELSON, 373,029; MCKEAN, 325,099. Comptroller—ALLEN, 372,517; HILLHOUSE, 325,658. Treasurer—BRISTOL, 372,769; GATES, 325,201. State Engineer and Surveyor—RICHMOND, 364,702; ROWELL, 324,775. Attorney-General—CHAMPLAIN, 372,648; VAN COTT, 325,328. Canal Commissioner—FAY, 372,786; HAMMOND, 322,509. Inspector of State Prisons—SCHELL, 372,828; DE LA MATER, 325,018. Judge of the Court of Appeals—GROVER, 364,849; MASON, 324,477.

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Secretary of State.

### The Funeral of Chancellor Walworth.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The funeral of Chancellor WALWORTH this afternoon was largely attended. Apollo Commandery of Knights Templar, of Troy, and Temple Commandery of Albany joined with Washington Commandery and Rising Sun Lodge and Chapters of Saratoga in paying the last honors to their departed brother. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. Dr. WOODBRIDGE. Among the mourners present were the only surviving brother of the Chancellor; Rev. Dr. BACKUS, of Schenectady, Hon. JOHN M. BARBOUR, of the New-York Superior Court; Hon. O. L. BARBOUR, and Father CLARENCE E. WALWORTH. The members of the Bar of the county, to the number of thirty, were in attendance.

### Canadian Affairs—Discount on American Silver.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The *Globe's* Ottawa correspondent says:

Notice was given in the House last night that the following resolution would be moved to-day:

*Resolved*, That in the interest of trade it is expedient to enact that in the future American silver be a legal tender at eighty cents on the dollar, on the various coins of that country.

PORT COLBORNE, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The schooners *New Dominion* and *Davy* have filled with water, and will be a total loss.

### Arrival of the China at Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The steamship *China*, Capt. HOCKLY, from Liverpool Nov. 23, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. Her mails and the dispatch and newspaper bag of the Associated Press were forwarded by the night train, and will arrive there about 5 o'clock tomorrow morning.

### Mr. Dickens' Second Readings.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

CHARLES DICKENS' second readings to-night were equally attractive and successful as the first. The selections read were extracts from DAVID COPPERFIELD and "Mr. BOB SAWYER's party," from the Pickwick papers. The large audience was quite free in bestowing applause.

### Condition of the State Canals.

FULTONVILLE, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Navigation at this point has closed. The weather is mild with appearance of rain. Ice-breakers are at work.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The last of the crowd of boats have passed on the long level. At noon but few are heard of West.

UTICA, N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The canal is free at this place. Few boats are passing. The water is yet rather low. Wind east, with indications of rain.

# THE CHARTER ELECTION.

## A Decisive Majority for the Tammany Ticket.

## List of the Successful Candidates—The Day at the Polls and the Night at the Political Headquarters.

The Municipal election yesterday resulted, as most people expected, in the reëlection of Mayor HOFFMAN by a very large majority. The total vote polled was about 8,000 less than at the State election in November, and 31,000 less than the registered vote of the City. The most notable feature of this election is the utter rout of FERNANDO WOOD and his followers. In view of the loud boasting of the great Mozart leader since the canvass opened, his show of strength yesterday was really shabby. Twenty-two thousand votes out of a total of one hundred and four thousand is a poor exhibit for a man who publicly declared, and induced many people to believe, that he would be the next Mayor, anyhow. Few will be so simple as to be again deceived by the bugbear of FERNANDO WOOD's mysterious influence and power over the masses. So far from being his tools, they have learned to be his masters, and yesterday they paid him off by making him the victim of his own tricks. In other words, they sold him out, as he has so often sold them. After bleeding him as far as he would bear, they turned round and cast their votes for his opponent. Even his ticket-venders proved false to him, and either deserted their booths altogether, or peddled out votes for the opposing candidate.

The falling off in the vote from the November election, it will be noticed, is merely in the Republican Party, the combined vote of HOFFMAN and WOOD being substantially the same as at the State election.

The election was very quiet. No attempts at serious disturbance are reported in any part of the City. The usual number of arrests were made for attempting to vote illegally, but a majority of those apprehended escaped for want of sufficient evidence, or through the partiality of the committing magistrates. Among those held for trial were the following; Patrick Cullom and David Callahan, for attempting to vote illegally in the Sixth Ward; Henry Willard *alias* Harry Hill, Francis Doane *alias* Daniel Duke, and Bernard Farley for a similar attempt in the Eighth Ward; James Watson, Thomas Kelly and Thomas Madden in the Eighteenth Ward; Ferdinand Frank in the Seventeenth Ward, and John Frier in the Tenth Ward. THOS. MOORE was arrested for attempting to vote illegally in the Third Ward, and on being taken before Justice QUINN, of the Tombs Police Court, he informed the magistrate that he had just returned from the old country, whither he was sent by JAS. STEPHENS to fight against "British tyranny," whereupon he was discharged without further parley.

The law relative to the closing of liquor shops was generally observed, and the arrests for drunkenness were less than on ordinary days. In compliance with the *mandamus* issued from the Supreme Court, the Police Commissioners placed ballot-boxes for Councilmen in all the districts, and votes were generally cast for those officers throughout the City. Whether they will be allowed to take their seats or not will be for the courts to determine hereafter.

The following is the result in detail.

### The Vote for Mayor.

| Ward | District | Rep. Darling | Tam. Hoffman | Moz. Wood | The Registry | November, 1867. Tam. O'Brien | Moz. Connolly | Rep. Abbe |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1— | 1 | 11 | 488 | 77 | 789 | 449 | 178 | 31 |
| | 2 | 9 | 510 | 73 | 753 | 365 | 210 | 33 |
| | 3 | 13 | 477 | 72 | 751 | 331 | 271 | 32 |
| | 4 | 14 | 88 | 30 | 168 | 55 | 62 | 41 |
| | 5 | 11 | 104 | 29 | 196 | 51 | 69 | 39 |
| | Totals | 58 | 1667 | 281 | 2657 | 1251 | 790 | 176 |
| 2— | 1 | 32 | 95 | 29 | 202 | 56 | 63 | 54 |
| | 2 | 21 | 124 | 23 | 201 | 85 | 44 | 40 |
| | Totals | 53 | 219 | 52 | 403 | 141 | 107 | 94 |
| 3— | 1 | 41 | 229 | 32 | 433 | 143 | 141 | 79 |
| | 2 | 28 | 89 | 44 | 200 | 62 | 69 | 36 |
| | 3 | 16 | 76 | 45 | 184 | 47 | 75 | 32 |
| | 4 | 1 | 37 | 14 | 79 | 14 | 35 | 9 |
| | Totals | 86 | 431 | 135 | 896 | 266 | 320 | 156 |
| 4— | 1 | 48 | 297 | 63 | 578 | 243 | 156 | 52 |
| | 2 | 27 | 609 | 83 | 754 | 377 | 251 | 61 |
| | 3 | 13 | 274 | 141 | 596 | 241 | 199 | 37 |
| | 4 | 9 | 216 | 90 | 429 | 209 | 138 | 11 |
| | 5 | 13 | 205 | 105 | 434 | 152 | 175 | 31 |
| | 6 | 6 | 271 | 81 | 445 | 250 | 107 | 10 |
| | 7 | 12 | 314 | 125 | 660 | 261 | 195 | 21 |
| | Totals | 131 | 2186 | 688 | 3896 | 1725 | 1221 | 223 |
| 5— | 1 | 13 | 92 | 19 | 173 | 27 | 74 | 31 |
| | 2 | 18 | 89 | 21 | 202 | 39 | 71 | 24 |
| | 3 | 39 | 267 | 99 | 511 | 60 | 247 | 100 |
| | 4 | 132 | 168 | 54 | 483 | 76 | 123 | 192 |
| | 5 | 30 | 147 | 164 | 444 | 50 | 266 | 66 |
| | 6 | 49 | 188 | 178 | 552 | 93 | 263 | 101 |
| | 7 | 41 | 238 | 129 | 564 | 135 | 242 | 83 |
| | 8 | 26 | 304 | 76 | 554 | 146 | 256 | 31 |
| | Totals | 348 | 1483 | 740 | 3482 | 626 | 1542 | 618 |
| 6— | 1 | 10 | 34 | 1 | 58 | 8 | 14 | 30 |
| | 2 | 4 | 111 | 20 | 175 | 66 | 46 | 12 |
| | 3 | 16 | 184 | 138 | 422 | 99 | 138 | 27 |
| | 4 | 32 | 168 | 75 | 337 | 114 | 141 | 43 |
| | 5 | 20 | 294 | 208 | 626 | 228 | 273 | 28 |
| | 6 | 4 | 683 | 67 | 845 | 330 | 376 | 8 |
| | 7 | 8 | 157 | 54 | 320 | 172 | 92 | 15 |
| | 8 | 13 | 142 | 52 | 280 | 97 | 102 | 20 |
| | 9 | 6 | 695 | 137 | 948 | 416 | 316 | 29 |
| | 10 | 6 | 283 | 31 | 370 | 153 | 52 | 10 |
| | Totals | 119 | 2751 | 783 | 4382 | 1685 | 1644 | 222 |
| 7— | 1 | 59 | 330 | 71 | 804 | 272 | 112 | 84 |
| | 2 | 16 | 387 | 256 | 795 | 331 | 307 | 68 |
| | 3 | 56 | 270 | 122 | 576 | 192 | 179 | 81 |
| | 4 | 22 | 134 | 83 | 405 | 118 | 97 | 44 |
| | 5 | 40 | 387 | 160 | 759 | 282 | 159 | 88 |
| | 6 | 73 | 504 | 28 | 764 | 433 | 70 | 145 |
| | 7 | 48 | 271 | 16 | 431 | 281 | 35 | 46 |
| | 8 | 50 | 258 | 109 | 507 | 208 | 178 | 69 |
| | 9 | 49 | 321 | 166 | 684 | 274 | 238 | 77 |
| | 10 | 55 | 316 | 227 | 772 | 392 | 271 | 60 |
| | 11 | 49 | 401 | 80 | 679 | 275 | 194 | 86 |
| | Totals | 517 | 3579 | 1320 | 7176 | 3138 | 1840 | 848 |
| 8— | 1 | 24 | 217 | 45 | 440 | 157 | 118 | 48 |
| | 2 | 63 | 421 | 121 | 831 | 285 | 285 | 96 |
| | 3 | 55 | 256 | 45 | 564 | 98 | 181 | 98 |
| | 4 | 51 | 167 | 38 | 341 | 50 | 128 | 79 |
| | 5 | 20 | 410 | 7 | 513 | 181 | 134 | 73 |
| | 6 | 46 | 253 | 26 | 493 | 226 | 96 | 76 |
| | 7 | 58 | 388 | 74 | 812 | 283 | 277 | 103 |
| | 8 | 126 | 281 | 94 | 645 | 93 | 251 | 192 |
| | 9 | 79 | 231 | 116 | 572 | 133 | 223 | 124 |
| | 10 | 42 | 208 | 95 | 471 | 134 | 171 | 76 |
| | 11 | 37 | 197 | 96 | 473 | 150 | 172 | 76 |
| | 12 | 21 | 120 | 130 | 466 | 101 | 186 | 31 |
| | Totals | 627 | 3150 | 886 | 6621 | 1803 | 2222 | 1072 |
| 9— | 1 | 59 | 219 | 136 | 516 | 169 | 187 | 88 |
| | 2 | 113 | 276 | 26 | 594 | 184 | 127 | 167 |
| | 3 | 78 | 199 | 97 | 525 | 162 | 140 | 133 |
| | 4 | 86 | 214 | 30 | 560 | 90 | 83 | 292 |
| | 5 | 159 | 263 | 51 | 644 | 136 | 137 | 233 |
| | 6 | 156 | 218 | 67 | 543 | 114 | 140 | 296 |
| | 7 | 197 | 233 | 72 | 700 | 238 | 139 | 278 |
| | 8 | 78 | 112 | 24 | 268 | 67 | 66 | 94 |
| | 9 | 81 | 138 | 35 | 220 | 70 | 78 | 124 |
| | 10 | 84 | 135 | 36 | 330 | 59 | 85 | 129 |
| | 11 | 158 | 201 | 32 | 499 | 103 | 83 | 227 |
| | 12 | 125 | 174 | 30 | 499 | 97 | 92 | 212 |
| | 13 | 39 | 188 | 63 | 387 | 90 | 119 | 63 |
| | 14 | 88 | 262 | 112 | 461 | 192 | 168 | 181 |
| | 15 | 86 | 237 | 64 | 532 | 87 | 161 | 200 |
| | 16 | 131 | 189 | 104 | 557 | 88 | 187 | 199 |
| | 17 | 31 | 99 | 68 | 269 | 53 | 118 | 51 |
| | Totals | 1880 | 3348 | 1035 | 8214 | 2007 | 2090 | 2925 |
| 10— | 1 | 60 | 369 | 43 | 697 | 155 | 238 | 115 |
| | 2 | 81 | 374 | 67 | 656 | 171 | 235 | 118 |
| | 3 | 73 | 346 | 38 | 593 | 215 | 186 | 117 |
| | 4 | 59 | 437 | 45 | 665 | 284 | 170 | 122 |
| | 5 | 57 | 308 | 73 | 571 | 150 | 235 | 96 |
| | 6 | 55 | 371 | 61 | 604 | 178 | 242 | 89 |
| | 7 | 49 | 372 | 82 | 522 | 204 | 202 | 81 |
| | 8 | 68 | 416 | 58 | 743 | 232 | 270 | 134 |
| | Totals | 502 | 2993 | 467 | 5051 | 1589 | 1778 | 874 |
| 11— | 1 | 16 | 397 | 20 | 454 | 284 | 111 | 37 |
| | 2 | 37 | 485 | 37 | 642 | 391 | 178 | 51 |
| | 3 | 30 | 402 | 50 | 614 | 229 | 117 | 51 |
| | 4 | 79 | 285 | 78 | 584 | 126 | 205 | 132 |
| | 5 | 79 | 264 | 76 | 532 | 163 | 151 | 48 |
| | 6 | 70 | 182 | 17 | 366 | 136 | 38 | 61 |
| | 7 | 19 | 402 | 25 | 566 | 260 | 124 | 37 |
| | 8 | 23 | 371 | 35 | 505 | 242 | 128 | 56 |
| | 9 | 54 | 186 | 21 | 336 | 118 | 62 | 111 |
| | 10 | 53 | 118 | 111 | 359 | 98 | 98 | 91 |
| | 11 | 87 | 199 | 60 | 356 | 80 | 89 | 89 |
| | 12 | 19 | 288 | 24 | 404 | 200 | 78 | 29 |
| | 13 | 53 | 290 | 115 | 406 | 220 | 213 | 39 |
| | 14 | 73 | 236 | 79 | 485 | 168 | 93 | 132 |
| | 15 | 21 | 143 | 100 | 543 | 101 | 120 | 86 |
| | 16 | 50 | 303 | 105 | 513 | 179 | 130 | 62 |
| | 17 | 31 | 162 | 103 | 382 | 138 | 181 | 63 |
| | 18 | 28 | 242 | 183 | 484 | 231 | 220 | 45 |
| | 19 | 30 | 157 | 121 | 403 | 102 | 165 | 50 |
| | Totals | 797 | 5002 | 1361 | 8916 | 3457 | 2551 | 1210 |
| 12— | 1 | 74 | 173 | 130 | 447 | 107 | 177 | 120 |
| | 2 | 142 | 381 | 98 | 804 | 222 | 181 | 184 |
| | 3 | 71 | 292 | 92 | 641 | 138 | 264 | 150 |
| | 4 | 271 | 301 | 121 | 788 | 145 | 259 | 295 |
| | 5 | 170 | 317 | 178 | 1048 | 209 | 263 | 399 |
| | 6 | 110 | 210 | 90 | 493 | 101 | 202 | 232 |
| | 7 | 39 | 221 | 142 | 467 | 144 | 197 | 69 |
| | 8 | 133 | 229 | 112 | 684 | 135 | 173 | 220 |
| | Totals | 1089 | 2239 | 912 | 5481 | 1194 | 1816 | 1633 |
| 13— | 1 | 89 | 368 | 64 | 592 | 121 | 322 | 150 |
| | 2 | 47 | 155 | 59 | 336 | 115 | 112 | 85 |
| | 3 | 83 | 215 | 82 | 432 | 115 | 132 | 102 |
| | 4 | 44 | 275 | 48 | 447 | 115 | 179 | 76 |
| | 5 | 34 | 312 | 140 | 465 | 108 | 218 | 40 |
| | 6 | 39 | 200 | [illegible] | 380 | 114 | 118 | 89 |
| | 7 | 33 | 247 | 166 | 490 | 179 | 228 | 79 |
| | 8 | 43 | 216 | 79 | 438 | 138 | 122 | 82 |
| | 9 | 104 | 248 | 86 | 558 | 136 | 186 | 146 |
| | 10 | 62 | 235 | 69 | 490 | 128 | 171 | 115 |
| | Totals | 545 | 2480 | 830 | 4767 | 1338 | 1800 | 995 |
| 14— | 1 | 20 | 143 | 82 | 333 | 112 | 134 | 28 |
| | 2 | 13 | 269 | 105 | 487 | 198 | 186 | 10 |
| | 3 | 22 | 213 | 80 | 474 | 188 | 101 | 30 |
| | 4 | 12 | 303 | 154 | 580 | 193 | 279 | 33 |
| | 5 | 32 | 212 | 65 | 408 | 134 | 141 | 30 |
| | 6 | 34 | 314 | 126 | 607 | 231 | 190 | 67 |
| | 7 | 37 | 210 | 93 | 437 | 91 | 177 | 75 |
| | 8 | 21 | 252 | 50 | 424 | 186 | 125 | 30 |
| | 9 | 18 | 301 | 298 | 820 | 249 | 364 | 33 |
| | 10 | 14 | 129 | 100 | 329 | 86 | 144 | 27 |
| | Totals | 223 | 2346 | 1152 | 4749 | 1668 | 1831 | 388 |
| 15— | 1 | 127 | 197 | 50 | 527 | 146 | 111 | 180 |
| | 2 | 70 | 241 | 41 | 490 | 182 | 119 | 109 |
| | 3 | 64 | 213 | 44 | 448 | 155 | 120 | 85 |
| | 4 | 149 | 278 | 39 | 592 | 122 | 117 | 229 |
| | 5 | 73 | 108 | 7 | 238 | 42 | 49 | 107 |
| | 6 | 88 | 148 | 32 | 337 | 67 | 65 | 141 |
| | 7 | 83 | 122 | 20 | 298 | 64 | 43 | 150 |
| | 8 | 84 | 243 | 91 | 699 | 244 | 173 | 167 |
| | 9 | 104 | 136 | 21 | 354 | 77 | 70 | 140 |
| | 10 | 68 | 144 | 21 | 322 | 99 | 68 | 113 |
| | 11 | 69 | 126 | 24 | 267 | 60 | 72 | 116 |
| | Total | 978 | 1927 | 390 | 4592 | 1258 | 1003 | 1527 |
| 16— | 1 | 118 | 216 | 72 | 534 | 154 | 126 | 167 |
| | 2 | 127 | 213 | 144 | 626 | 175 | 167 | 178 |
| | 3 | 137 | 354 | 194 | 899 | 271 | 272 | 278 |
| | 4 | 122 | 184 | 44 | 432 | 80 | 100 | 126 |
| | 5 | 111 | 193 | 49 | 462 | 120 | 100 | 178 |
| | 6 | 94 | 253 | 58 | 542 | 172 | 141 | 156 |
| | 7 | 95 | 187 | 143 | 513 | 126 | 181 | 125 |
| | 8 | 134 | 245 | 168 | 707 | 173 | 204 | 203 |
| | 9 | 167 | 170 | 61 | 525 | 103 | 100 | 244 |
| | 10 | 111 | 169 | 39 | 392 | 110 | 73 | 167 |
| | 11 | 122 | 148 | 18 | 370 | 83 | 56 | 182 |
| | 12 | 118 | 255 | 199 | 739 | 212 | 212 | 189 |
| | 13 | 18 | 44 | 50 | 147 | 32 | 54 | 31 |
| | 14 | 47 | 43 | 79 | 199 | 61 | 63 | 57 |
| | Total | 1521 | 2674 | 1318 | 7067 | 1872 | 1849 | 2280 |
| 17— | 1 | 76 | 228 | 44 | 547 | 133 | 199 | 112 |
| | 2 | 58 | 374 | 43 | 632 | 244 | 168 | 124 |
| | 3 | 77 | 370 | 42 | 618 | 198 | 195 | 113 |
| | 4 | 73 | 270 | 56 | 527 | 135 | 187 | 115 |
| | 5 | 79 | 304 | 59 | 532 | 133 | 202 | 123 |
| | 6 | 84 | 146 | 62 | 361 | 84 | 112 | 107 |
| | 7 | 88 | 210 | 42 | 409 | 123 | 99 | 120 |
| | 8 | 71 | 241 | 93 | 484 | 197 | 134 | 98 |
| | 9 | 52 | 102 | 25 | 232 | 73 | 38 | 65 |
| | 10 | 40 | 151 | 104 | 366 | 140 | 114 | 23 |
| | 11 | 138 | 164 | 36 | 412 | 91 | 77 | 184 |
| | 12 | 152 | 227 | 41 | 450 | 140 | 109 | 176 |
| | 13 | 70 | 241 | 161 | 594 | 215 | 191 | 91 |
| | 14 | 18 | 261 | 171 | 579 | 245 | 226 | 25 |
| | 15 | 55 | 265 | 171 | 565 | 181 | 209 | 53 |
| | 16 | 39 | 243 | 65 | 471 | 186 | 123 | 67 |
| | 17 | 45 | 363 | 27 | 506 | 157 | 216 | 66 |
| | 18 | 41 | 442 | 27 | 632 | 271 | 203 | 64 |
| | 19 | 51 | 327 | 25 | 489 | 161 | 179 | 69 |
| | 20 | 35 | 436 | 35 | 595 | 241 | 210 | 57 |
| | 21 | 62 | 421 | 31 | 544 | 297 | 138 | 26 |
| | 22 | 55 | 387 | 27 | 609 | 251 | 179 | 80 |
| | 23 | 27 | 307 | 141 | 599 | 226 | 214 | 63 |
| | 24 | 8 | 308 | 222 | 692 | 310 | 265 | 26 |
| | Total | 1494 | 6791 | 1750 | 12445 | 4429 | 4007 | 2047 |
| 18— | 1 | 98 | 199 | 18 | 507 | 123 | 59 | 156 |
| | 2 | 150 | 250 | 29 | 423 | 106 | 84 | 245 |
| | 3 | 156 | 285 | 35 | 641 | 168 | 95 | 237 |
| | 4 | 170 | 265 | 26 | 601 | 154 | 85 | 236 |
| | 5 | 165 | 226 | 30 | 553 | 136 | 79 | 228 |
| | 6 | 69 | 140 | 102 | 424 | 183 | 73 | 87 |
| | 7 | 64 | 221 | 91 | 511 | 212 | 74 | 83 |
| | 8 | 73 | 207 | 80 | 382 | 152 | 115 | 110 |
| | 9 | 70 | 77 | 13 | 185 | 37 | 33 | 88 |
| | 10 | 50 | 130 | 66 | 385 | 101 | 93 | 83 |
| | 11 | 77 | 209 | 57 | 431 | 191 | 90 | 70 |
| | 12 | 73 | 189 | 183 | 579 | 244 | 169 | 90 |
| | 13 | 70 | 153 | 128 | 739 | 187 | 109 | 80 |
| | 14 | 25 | 191 | 121 | 413 | 232 | 83 | 36 |
| | 15 | 31 | 184 | 189 | 480 | 264 | 134 | 10 |
| | 16 | 23 | 223 | 159 | 518 | 203 | 186 | 26 |
| | 17 | 23 | 160 | 86 | 360 | 162 | 106 | 22 |
| | 18 | 5 | 93 | 47 | 180 | 89 | 34 | 5 |
| | 19 | 13 | 228 | 228 | 528 | 215 | 247 | 21 |
| | 20 | 32 | 45 | 114 | 247 | 57 | 112 | 29 |
| | Total | 1417 | 3665 | 1811 | 9091 | 3216 | 2069 | 1945 |
| 19— | 1 | 100 | 127 | 128 | 417 | 195 | 86 | 81 |
| | 2 | 66 | 144 | 133 | 442 | 176 | 114 | 75 |
| | 3 | 49 | 50 | 43 | 178 | 47 | 47 | 55 |
| | 4 | 134 | 371 | 224 | 900 | 310 | 330 | 94 |
| | 5 | 36 | 92 | 32 | 228 | 67 | 65 | 56 |
| | 6 | 132 | 322 | 134 | 744 | 126 | 251 | 183 |
| | 7 | 65 | 209 | 82 | 486 | 210 | 48 | 91 |
| | 8 | 124 | 255 | 98 | 629 | 157 | 208 | 168 |
| | 9 | 57 | 92 | 53 | 261 | 49 | 94 | 66 |
| | 10 | 127 | 215 | 133 | 604 | 128 | 205 | 150 |
| | 11 | 152 | 218 | 37 | 586 | 94 | 195 | 219 |
| | 12 | 110 | 252 | 230 | 609 | 161 | 237 | 90 |
| | 13 | 27 | 74 | 66 | 278 | 50 | 98 | 23 |
| | 14 | 35 | 77 | 75 | 239 | 62 | 87 | 44 |
| | 15 | 54 | 100 | 61 | 257 | 71 | 77 | 61 |
| | 16 | 179 | 223 | 100 | 635 | 140 | 204 | 201 |
| | 17 | 189 | 254 | 150 | 728 | 192 | 241 | 200 |
| | Total | 1656 | 3075 | 1752 | 8141 | 2235 | 2585 | 1861 |
| 20— | 1 | 15 | 151 | 227 | 516 | 192 | 232 | 36 |
| | 2 | 121 | 120 | 155 | 606 | 195 | 143 | 179 |
| | 3 | 67 | 234 | 198 | 630 | 231 | 242 | 140 |
| | 4 | 106 | 234 | 115 | 590 | 207 | 165 | 145 |
| | 5 | 75 | 168 | 76 | 407 | 123 | 121 | 113 |
| | 6 | 40 | 222 | 95 | 581 | 162 | 272 | 61 |
| | 7 | 20 | 279 | 129 | 550 | 211 | 246 | 26 |
| | 8 | 73 | 97 | 60 | 302 | 59 | 102 | 101 |
| | 9 | 73 | 76 | 18 | 214 | 44 | 36 | 107 |
| | 10 | 82 | 94 | 15 | 247 | 68 | 43 | 111 |
| | 11 | 63 | 108 | 16 | 246 | 57 | 53 | 59 |
| | 12 | 111 | 218 | 80 | 465 | 108 | 197 | 153 |
| | 13 | 38 | 318 | 99 | 591 | 101 | 364 | 52 |
| | 14 | 81 | 180 | 147 | 506 | 126 | 205 | 95 |
| | 15 | 49 | 199 | 131 | 482 | 147 | 180 | 90 |
| | 16 | 56 | 247 | 98 | 554 | 141 | 209 | 107 |
| | 17 | 66 | 263 | 107 | 610 | 182 | 234 | 110 |
| | 18 | 71 | 194 | 122 | 515 | 151 | 185 | 105 |
| | 19 | 68 | 174 | 65 | 419 | 108 | 185 | 102 |
| | 20 | 39 | 148 | 63 | 300 | 78 | 146 | 48 |
| | 21 | 87 | 137 | 62 | 347 | 65 | 116 | 122 |
| | 22 | 48 | 120 | 103 | 347 | 126 | 105 | 70 |
| | Total | 1426 | 4001 | 2191 | 10033 | 2882 | 3691 | 2142 |
| 21— | 1 | 92 | 201 | 86 | 542 | 250 | 67 | 136 |
| | 2 | 76 | 311 | 84 | 722 | 385 | 102 | 92 |
| | 3 | 89 | 416 | 56 | 846 | 469 | 67 | 105 |
| | 4 | 71 | 508 | 58 | 939 | 539 | 68 | 84 |
| | 5 | 58 | 433 | 82 | 843 | 482 | 71 | 86 |
| | 6 | 55 | 174 | 112 | 580 | 225 | 102 | 59 |
| | 7 | 53 | 230 | 106 | 529 | 264 | 115 | 84 |
| | 8 | 111 | 139 | 32 | 378 | 102 | 65 | 146 |
| | 9 | 113 | 246 | 36 | 496 | 222 | 47 | 143 |
| | 10 | 173 | 307 | 34 | 684 | 262 | 81 | 229 |
| | 11 | 155 | 216 | 46 | 598 | 180 | 88 | 210 |
| | 12 | 116 | 177 | 36 | 397 | 76 | 91 | 184 |
| | 13 | 182 | 218 | 23 | 414 | 123 | 59 | 276 |
| | 14 | 166 | 223 | 39 | 542 | 113 | 71 | 245 |
| | Total | 1510 | 3799 | 830 | 8513 | 3692 | 1094 | 2079 |
| 22— | 1 | 145 | 278 | 161 | 757 | 157 | 292 | 194 |
| | 2 | 57 | 219 | 233 | 697 | 110 | 378 | 71 |
| | 3 | 182 | 229 | 78 | 615 | 98 | 175 | 282 |
| | 4 | 156 | 213 | 207 | 857 | 103 | 364 | 189 |
| | 5 | 84 | 161 | 42 | 375 | 80 | 119 | 114 |
| | 6 | 115 | 128 | 142 | 507 | 60 | 224 | 146 |
| | 7 | 138 | 210 | 78 | 531 | 81 | 207 | 171 |
| | 8 | 73 | 130 | 102 | 418 | 28 | 212 | 97 |
| | 9 | 114 | 184 | 124 | 565 | 99 | 264 | 125 |
| | 10 | 39 | 90 | 70 | 260 | 22 | 158 | 46 |
| | 11 | 80 | 151 | 92 | 421 | 84 | 177 | 108 |
| | 12 | 37 | 123 | 67 | 319 | 45 | 167 | 49 |
| | 13 | 107 | 249 | 138 | 595 | 119 | 286 | 163 |
| | 14 | 37 | 238 | 97 | 497 | 77 | 290 | 61 |
| | 15 | 29 | 187 | 215 | 542 | 67 | 353 | 43 |
| | 16 | 53 | 189 | 143 | 603 | 38 | 290 | 92 |
| | 17 | 46 | 74 | 119 | 312 | 31 | 149 | 85 |
| | Total | 1502 | 3053 | 2108 | 8851 | 1299 | 4105 | 1962 |

### RECAPITULATION.

| W'ds. | Rep. Darling. | Tam. Hoffman. | Moz. Wood. | The Registry. | NOV., 1867. Tam. O'Brien. | Moz. Connolly. | Rep. Abbe. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 58 | 1667 | 281 | 2657 | 1251 | 790 | 176 |
| 2. | 53 | 219 | 52 | 403 | 141 | 107 | 94 |
| 3. | 86 | 431 | 135 | 896 | 266 | 320 | 156 |
| 4. | 131 | 2186 | 688 | 3896 | 1725 | 1221 | 223 |
| 5. | 348 | 1483 | 740 | 3482 | 626 | 1542 | 618 |
| 6. | 119 | 2751 | 783 | 4382 | 1685 | 1644 | 222 |
| 7. | 517 | 3579 | 1320 | 7176 | 3138 | 1840 | 848 |
| 8. | 627 | 3150 | 886 | 6621 | 1803 | 2222 | 1072 |
| 9. | 1880 | 3348 | 1035 | 8214 | 2007 | 2090 | 2929 |
| 10. | 502 | 2993 | 467 | 5051 | 1589 | 1778 | 874 |
| 11. | 797 | 5002 | 1361 | 8916 | 3457 | 2551 | 1210 |
| 12. | 1089 | 2239 | 912 | 5481 | 1194 | 1816 | 1633 |
| 13. | 545 | 2480 | 830 | 4767 | 1338 | 1800 | 995 |
| 14. | 223 | 2346 | 1152 | 4749 | 1668 | 1831 | 388 |
| 15. | 978 | 1929 | 390 | 4592 | 1258 | 1003 | 1527 |
| 16. | 1521 | 2674 | 1318 | 7067 | 1872 | 1849 | 2280 |
| 17. | 1494 | 6791 | 1750 | 12445 | 4429 | 4007 | 2047 |
| 18. | 1417 | 3665 | 1811 | 9091 | 3216 | 2069 | 1945 |
| 19. | 1656 | 3075 | 1752 | 8141 | 2235 | 2585 | 1861 |
| 20. | 1426 | 4001 | 2191 | 10033 | 2882 | 3691 | 2142 |
| 21. | 1510 | 3799 | 830 | 8513 | 3692 | 1094 | 2079 |
| 22. | 1502 | 3053 | 2108 | 8851 | 1299 | 4105 | 1962 |
| | 18479 | 62861 | 22792 | 135444 | 42771 | 41955 | 27277 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Hoffman over Wood | 40,069 |
| Hoffman over Darling | 44,382 |
| Hoffman over both | 21,590 |
| Wood over Darling | 4,313 |
| Total vote | 104,132 |
| Total registry | 135,444 |

At the charter election of 1865:

| | |
|---|---|
| Hoffman (Tam.) received | 32,820 votes. |
| Roberts (Rep.) received | 31,657 votes. |
| Hecker (Mozart) received | 10,390 votes. |
| Gunther (McKeon) received | 6,758 votes. |

### The Vote for Aldermen.

| Dist. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2— | Thomas Coman, Tam. and Moz. | 4,371 |
| | John F. Donoho, Dem. U. | 2 |
| 4— | Edward Cuddy, Tam. | 4,661 |
| | John Bush, Moz. | 2,560 |
| 6— | Hugh O'Brien, Tam. | 3,605 |
| | Owen Cavanagh, Moz. | 2,232 |
| | C. Lockwood, Rep. | 559 |
| 8— | Anthony Miller, Moz. | 4,280 |
| | Thomas Brady, Tam. | 2,502 |
| | John H. Dusenberry, Rep. | 363 |
| 10— | Thomas Connor, Tam. | 2,031 |
| | Henry S. Wallace, Rep. | 1,587 |
| | J. W. Guentzer, Dem. U. | 1,436 |
| | Thaddeus J. McCartie, Moz. | 1,210 |
| 12— | Frederick Repper, Moz. and Dem. U. | 3,719 |
| | Henry Woltman, Tam. | 3,274 |
| | Charles A. Lane, Rep. | 350 |
| 14— | George McGrath, Dem. U. | 2,314 |
| | Thomas Stephenson, Rep. | 1,985 |
| | John Nesbitt, Tam. | 1,815 |
| | Nicholas Houghton, Ind. | 382 |
| 16— | Terence Farley, Tam. | 2,307 |
| | W. W. Culver, Rep. | 984 |
| | Thomas McSpedon, Ind. | 974 |
| | Thomas Duffy, Moz. | 880 |
| | Christian Schwartz, Ind. | 617 |

### Councilmen Elected.

The following Councilmen are elected—all Tammany nominees:

Dist.<br>
4—Wm. Piggott.<br>
Jeremiah O'Brien.<br>
John Stacom.<br>
Bryan Reilly.<br>
James Monaghan.<br>
5—John Mack.<br>
Patrick Gibney.<br>
Thomas Canary.<br>
John Hampson.<br>
Peter Caulkin.<br>
6—Edward Welsh.<br>
Thomas J. Daley.<br>
Hulet Odell.

Dist.<br>
6—Bernard Kenney.<br>
Geo. A. Heinrich.<br>
7—James Thompson.<br>
Florence Scannel.<br>
Edward Brucks.<br>
Bernard K. Murphy.<br>
Michael Fay.<br>
8—John Hart.<br>
Bernard Gilligan.<br>
James Cunningham, Jr.<br>
John Reynolds.<br>
Charles Feitner.

### The Vote for Civil Justice.

| Dist. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6— | Thaddeus H. Lane, Tam. | 7,881 |
| | John S. Patterson, Rep. | 3,561 |
| | Stephen H. Turnbull, Moz. and D. U. | 2,353 |

### School Commissioners Elected.

Dist.<br>
1—James P. Dupignac, (Rep. and Dem.,) reëlected.<br>
2—Henry P. West, (Tam. and Moz.,) reëlected.<br>
3—Wm. H. Gray, (Tam. and Moz.)<br>
4—Francis V. Euring, (Tam. and Moz.) To fill vacancy, Theodore Tooker, (Rep. and Dem.)<br>
5—Wm. E. Duryea, (Rad. Rep.)<br>
6—Thomas J. Hall, (Tam. and Moz.)<br>
7—John Jasper, (Moz., Dem. U.)

### School Trustees Elected.

Wards.<br>
1—Wm. Kenny, (probably) (Tam.)<br>
2—Jeremiah Coyne, (Tam., Moz., D. U., Rep.)<br>
3—Patrick S. Barney, (Tam. and Moz.)<br>
4—Morris Friedsam, (Tam., Moz., Rep.)<br>
5—Wm. H. Burras, (Moz., D. U., Rep.)<br>
6—Terrence Foley, (Tam. and Moz.)<br>
7—Dennis Dunn, (Tam., Moz., D. U., Rep.)<br>
8—Francis Fleet, (Tam., Moz. and D. U.)<br>
9—Andrew J. Mathewson, (Tam., Moz. and D. U.)<br>
10—George Kinzer, (Tam.)<br>
12—Patrick Dunican, probably, (Tam. and Dem. U.)<br>
14—Henry Manson, probably, (Tam.)<br>
15—Edward Schell, (Ind.)<br>
16—Louis A. Rodenmuller, (Tam. and Moz.)<br>
17—John Burns, (Moz.)<br>
20—John H. Tietjen, (Tam. and Moz.)<br>
21—Wm. C. Higgins, (Tam. and Moz.)

The Police made no collection of the returns, and the above are estimated on the basis of partial returns collected by the Associated Press.

### Receiving the Returns.

The headquarters of the several parties, as is usual on election nights, were crowded at an early hour by eager crowds, but the people did not manifest the animation and enthusiasm which we have frequently noticed on similar occasions. In the early part of the evening, as soon as the returns for Mayor came in from the lower wards, it was apparent to all that HOFFMAN was largely in the ascendant. Most thoughtful men had formed an opinion to that effect before the polls closed, if indeed they had not a week or two ago. Some however, could not give up to the idea that WOOD was beaten even after the returns from two-thirds of the wards were in which showed HOFFMAN far ahead.

THE TAMMANY HEADQUARTERS.

The headquarters of the Tammany Democracy, on Thirteenth-street, were crowded at an early hour of the evening by those who were anxious to learn the result of the day's voting, and to join in the demonstrations in honor of HOFFMAN's victory. The returns, which at first came in slowly, but at a later hour with more rapidity, were all of a nature to excite the enthusiasm of the meeting. In some wards the majority for HOFFMAN was announced to be as high as 2,000 and 3,500 and 5,000.

At length a meeting was organized, over which HARRY ARCULARIUS, of the Twelfth Ward, was called upon to preside.

Capt. RYNDERS being introduced, said that he hoped HORACE GREELEY was satisfied with the result of this election. The people of New-York had shown a just appreciation for the honesty of JOHN T. HOFFMAN over the trickery of FERNANDO WOOD. He then paid a compliment to the Republicans who had given their votes for HOFFMAN, and claimed that Tammany Hall had gained a most important victory. He believed, however, the party needed a little reform, and had no doubt that reform would be accomplished. WOOD was too good to live in the City, so the speaker hoped his friends would take him to Yorkville, and there keep him.

Capt. RYNDERS having finished his speech, three cheers were given for HOFFMAN, and three more for ANDREW JOHNSON.

PHILLIP W. AMES was the next speaker. He alluded in glowing terms to the success of the Tammany Party, and spoke of himself as a new convert to that political faith.

The Chairman of the meeting then said a few words in which he heartily denounced the commission system of ruling the City, and urged the influential men of the rural districts to exert their efforts toward relieving New-York of the present Excise Law.

Mr. HURD, Mr. HENNESSY and others also made speeches, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE MOZART HEADQUARTERS.

There was a rush of the hopeful disciples of FERNANDO to the hall after the close of the polls. Front seats were taken eagerly, the gas was lighted regardless of expense, and the rostrum was swept out in preparation. As the bulletin board began to reveal its story of the fortunes of the day, "a solemn silence fell o'er all," "solace" was handed round with freedom, and anxious faces turned toward the door in hope of the arrival of better news, the news which came not. When the returns from the hitherto invincible in iniquity—the Fourth and Sixth—came in, and they saw that the darling of their hearts was nowhere, the hopes of the most sanguine died of apoplexy. There was a sudden rising, a sad uprising, and chairs were vacated tumultuously amid cries of "It's all up, boys; there's no use waiting'." By 7 o'clock but one solitary burner made darkness visible in Mozart. Half an hour after the janitor was locking up. The Wood banner flapped lazily across the street, from which the rueful visage of FERNANDO the Fair looked melancholy down. An organ-grinder, innocent of all intent, played beneath it, "I'd mourn the hopes that leave me." The janitor, who, no doubt, had hoped for the office of Chief Clerk at least, but who had no music in his soul, cried, "Go on out o' that, you omedhaun!"

THE REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

The gathering of the faithful at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second-street, in the rooms of the General Committee, was both meagre and tardy. At 8 o'clock the room was comfortably filled by a very quiet crowd, and Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER was called to the chair, whereupon he made a speech. He started with the announcement that they met in the hour of defeat, but he believed it was for the last time. He reminded his hearers that after the election of 1862 he had announced to them the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR, and had said that within a year from that time the State would be redeemed. He again made the same prophecy. Next November the Republicans would be triumphant, sweeping not only the City and the State, but the Union. Whoever the National Republican Convention should nominate for President would be elected, be he one of the tried statesmen of the party or one of the Generals who had done so much to crush armed treason.

At this point a gentleman in the doorway cried "Hurrah for GRANT," and a gentleman at the platform responded "Not yet," and thereupon

Mr. SPENCER continued by saying that the Republicans with whom he affiliated were not in the interest of any particular person. They intended to support the nominee of the Convention; but whoever got that nomination would first have to subscribe the Republican creed. The bitter past had taught the party it could not trust even an angel from Heaven unless that angel should unequivocally proclaim itself a Republican.

At this declaration there was immense cheering, and the Grant man departed with an exhortation for those who had been faithful to continue so. Mr. SPENCER concluded and the audience, singing "John Brown" as they went, departed without having heard a single return read, or having manifested any desire to do so.

THE POLICE HEADQUARTERS

The scene in and around Police Headquarters was the same excited one that has been observed in Mulberry-street on every election night for two or three years past. The polls closed at 4:33 P. M., and the returns began coming in at 5 o'clock, the utter defeat of FERNANDO WOOD creating considerable amusement among those within hearing of Mr. KENNEDY's voice, as each district return was announced. Very few prominent persons visited the Superintendent's office during the evening. Among those who did so were Senators ANDREWS and MURPHY, Col. HOWE and Gen. ARTHUR. Ex-Alderman OTTIWELL was also present. Outside in the lobbies the hangers-on to the two branches of the Democratic Party mustered in strong force, and their anxious efforts to cypher out the majorities for HOFFMAN were made under great disadvantage. One WOOD man rushed breathless into the building about 6 o'clock, and inquired if his nominee was really beaten, and on being assured that such was the fact, shot off again like a meteor, with the most melancholy visage imaginable. As the returns on the Mayoralty vote closed up, the crowd in the lobbies changed its *personnel*, and several Aldermanic and School nominees made their appearance, surrounded by their friends. They were compelled to wait until a late hour before any mental arithmetic could be used in their behalf. Very little hilarity was manifested at any time during the evening.

FIRE IN DUANE-STREET.—At 4:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 86 Duane-street, a three-story building, all occupied by LEWIS SPERLING, wholesale dealer in cloths. Several shelves gave way, and, the goods upsetting, the stove were set on fire. Mr. SPERLING reports that he had $75,000 worth of goods in the premises, and estimates his loss at $35,000, upon which he has an insurance of $25,000 in the London and Liverpool, Mechanics' and Traders', Queen's, North American and three other companies. The basement is occupied by AUGUST DIPTING as a barber-shop, and sustained a loss of $300 by water, covered by insurance in the Germania. The building is owned by J. & J. GEMMO, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000; fully insured.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—JAMES DEVINE, of No. 143 Mulberry-street, called at the Spring-street Police Station, about 10 o'clock last night, and informed the Sergeant in charge that as he was standing on the corner of Mulberry and Hester streets, one MICHAEL FEENEY accosted him with the remark "Your time has come," and almost at the same moment drew a pistol and fired. The bullet struck DEVINE in the face, under the left eye, and came out two inches lower, causing a severe and painful wound. Officer MURLIGAN, of the Fourteenth Ward Police, was sent to arrest FEENEY, who resides in the Sixth Ward, but to a late hour the capture not be effected.

# FORTIETH CONGRESS.

## SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

After the reading of the journal, which recorded the presence of the Senators of the Fortieth Congress at the opening of the Second Session, yesterday morning, each with the title "Honorable," according to the long established precendent—

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to amend the journal by striking out the word "Honorable" wherever it occurred.

Mr. JOHNSON—I would inquire whether that has not been the uniform practice.

The President *pro tem.*—I believe it has been the uniform practice.

Mr. BUCKALEW knew, he said, that it had grown to be a usage on the part of the clerks, but he had always considered it of doubtful propriety, and now, at the beginning of the regular session of the Fortieth Congress, he thought it a good time to change the usage.

Mr. CONNESS—I would inquire of the Senator whether this movement of his is intended as a plank for the Democratic platform? [Laughter.]

Mr. BUCKALEW was understood to say he was not authorized to suggest planks for the Democratic platform.

The motion to strike out was carried.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Several petitions from private claimants on account of losses in Government service and for prisoners were presented and referred to the Committe on Claims and Pensions.

Mr. POMEROY presented a petition from certain citizens of Connecticut, asking for the establishment of impartial suffrage wherever the jurisdiction of the United States extends. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition from a private soldier, one of the captors of JEFFERSON DAVIS, praying the award of the amount offered for his capture. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY the Standing Committees were constituted as follows, the Clerk reading them from a printed list:

Foreign Relations—Mr. Sumner, Chairman; Messrs. Fessenden, Cameron, Harlan, Morton, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Johnson.

Finance—Mr. Sherman, Chairman; Messrs. Morgan, Williams, Van Winkle, Cattell, Henderson, Morrill of Vermont.

Appropriations—Mr. Morrill of Maine, Chairman; Messrs. Grimes, Howe, Wilson, Cole, Conkling, Guthrie.

Commerce—Mr. Chandler, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Morgan, Sprague, Corbett, Patterson of Tennessee, Doolittle.

Manufactures—Mr. Sprague, Chairman; Messrs. Pomeroy, Yates, Cole, Dixon.

Agriculture—Mr. Cameron, Chairman; Messrs. Cattell, Morton, Tipton, Guthrie.

Military Affairs and the Militia—Mr. Wilson, Chairman; Messrs. Howard, Sprague, Cameron, Morton, Thayer, Doolittle.

Naval Affairs—Mr. Grimes, Chairman; Messrs. Anthony, Cragin, Nye, Frelinghuysen, Drake, Hendricks.

Post-offices and Post Roads—Mr. Ramsey, Chairman; Messrs. Conness, Pomeroy, Van Winkle, Harlan, Morrill of Vermont, Doolittle.

Public Lands—Mr. Pomeroy, Chairman; Messrs. Stewart, Edmunds, Cattell, Williams, Tipton, Hendricks.

Private Land Claims—Mr. Williams, Chairman; Messrs. Howard, Ferry, Norton, Bayard.

Indian Affairs—Mr. Henderson, Chairman; Messrs. Morrill of Maine, Ross, Corbett, Thayer, Buckalew, Doolittle.

Pensions—Mr. Van Winkle, Chairman; Messrs. Edmunds, Trumbull, Fowler, Tipton, Davis, Bayard.

Revolutionary Claims—Mr. Nye, Chairman; Messrs. Chandler, Howe, Patterson of Tennessee, Conness.

Claims—Mr. Howe, Chairman; Messrs. Willey, Frelinghuysen, Howard, Morrill of Vermont, Cole, Davis.

District of Columbia—Mr. Harlan, Chairman; Messrs. Sumner, Henderson, Willey, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Corbett, Patterson of Tennessee.

Patents and the Patent Office—Mr. Willey, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Thayer, Ferry, Norton.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Mr. Fessenden Chairman; Messrs. Trumbull, Grimes, Ferry, Johnson.

Territories—Mr. Yates, Chairman; Messrs. Nye, Cragin, Fowler, Ramsey, Ferry, Davis.

Pacific Railroad—Mr. Howard, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman, Morgan, Conness, Ramsey, Stewart, Wilson, Harlan, Drake.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Mr. Cragin, Chairman; Messrs. Drake, Buckalew.

Engrossed Bills—Mr. Fowler, Chairman; Messrs. Sumner, Norton.

Mines and Mining—Mr. Conness, Chairman; Messrs. Stewart, Chandler, Anthony, Yates, Conkling, Guthrie.

JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the Senate—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs. Ross Johnson.

Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills on the part of the Senate—Mr. Ross, Chairman; Messrs. Patterson of New-Hampshire, Dixon.

Joint Committee on the Library on the part of the Senate—Mr. Morgan, Chairman; Messrs. Howe, Fessenden.

Joint Committee on Retrenchment on the part of the Senate—Mr. Edmunds, Chairman; Messrs. Williams, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Buckalew.

Joint Committee to Revise and Fix the Pay of the two Houses on the part of the Senate—Mr. Fessenden, Chairman; Messrs. Sherman and Buckalew.

To Examine the Claims and Accounts for Keepers and Furnishing the Executive Mansion, on the part of the Senate—Mr. Harlan, Chairman; Mr. Norton.

On Ordnance on the part of the Senate—Mr. Howard, Chairman; Messrs. Cameron, Drake.

On Revising the Rules of the Senate—Mr. Anthony, Chairman; Messrs. Pomeroy, Edmunds.

NATIONAL BANK TAXES.

A resolution was offered by Mr. MORTON requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the Senate the amount and character of the taxes levied and collected by the several States from the National Banks; also the amount of bonds deposited by them with the Government as security; the amount of interest paid thereon annually in gold, and the value thereof in legal-tender notes.

At the suggestion of Mr. Morrell, of Vermont, the words "including the amount received for licenses" were inserted in the first clause.

The resolution was then adopted.

INCREASE OF PAY TO GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Mr. WILLIAMS presented a petition from the Government clerks and employes in this city, praying that the provisions of the resolution, passed January 7, 1867, increasing their salaries for the current year be continued. The petition was referred.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message was then announced by Col. ROBERT JOHNSON, and the reading was commenced at 12:30 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN it was ordered that three thousand copies of the Message be printed for the use of the Senate.

FINANCIAL REPORTS.

The reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Comptroller of the Currency were presented, and the same number of copies were ordered to be printed, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN.

THE WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill authorizing the Western Pacific Railroad to locate the western terminus of its railroad and telegraph line at Yerbo-Bueno Island, in San Francisco Bay, and granting them such portion of the island as may not be selected for the fortifications, within one year from the passage of this act. Also authorizing them to construct a railroad thence to a point on their present line at or south of the City of Stockton, enfranchising them with all the privileges and subjecting them to all the conditions of the several acts of Congress relating to said Company. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed to increase the subsidies in bonds beyond that accruing under the existing line of location and laws heretofore passed providing for its construction. Referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

NEW-MEXICO.

Mr. TIPTON offered a resolution directing the Committee on Territories to inquire into the expediency of so amending the organic law of New-Mexico that the Government shall have no greater power over the legislation of said Territory than the President has, under the Constitution, over the legislation of Congress. Referred to the Committee on Territories.

On motion of Mr. RAMSEY the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Dec. 3.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS FROM GEN. GRANT.

The Speaker presented several communications from the Secretary of War *ad interim*, as follows:

Transmitting a statement to the Adjutant-General's Office, relative to the settlement of the accounts of the Colorado Militia, employed in military service in 1864 and 1865.

Transmitting communications from Quartermaster Generals, submitting a plan and estimate for the repair of the wharf at Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania.

Transmitting a draft of a resolution explanatory of certain acts for the Arsenal at Rock Island, Illinois.

Transmitting a communication from the Chief Engineer, recommending the passage of a resolution for the settlement of the accounts of certain officers of the Engineer Department.

Transmitting in compliance with the House resolution of Nov. 26, a statement in relation to the buildings leased by the United States in New-York and Brooklyn.

All the papers were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

NEGRO EDUCATION.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, having, on account of his feebleness and inability to make himself heard by the House from his own seat, come up to the Clerk's desk, asked leave to introduce a bill and resolution as follows;

A bill to establish a system of common schools for the District of Columbia. It was referred to a select committee of five, to consist of the same members who served on the same committee last session.

*Continued on Eighth Page*

## THE FINANCES.

### Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 30, 1867. }

In conformity with law, the Secretary of the Treasury has the honor to submit to Congress this his regular annual report:

The finances of the United States, notwithstanding the continued depreciation of the currency, are in a much more satisfactory condition than they were when the Secretary had the honor to make to Congress his last annual report. Since the first day of November, 1866, $493,990,263 34 of interest-bearing notes, certificates of indebtedness and of temporary loans, have been paid or converted into bonds; and the public debt, deducting therefrom the cash in the Treasury, which is to be applied to its payment, has been reduced $59,805,555 72. During the same period decided improvement has also been witnessed in the general economical condition of the country. The policy of contracting the currency, although not enforced to the extent authorized by law, has prevented an expansion of credits, to which a redundant and especially a depreciated currency is always an incentive, and has had no little influence in stimulating labor and increasing production. Industry has been steadily returning to the healthy channels from which it was diverted during the war, and although incomes have been small, and trade generally inactive, in no other commercial country has there been less financial embarrassment than in the United States.

In order that the action of the Secretary, in the financial administration of the Department, may be properly understood, a brief reference to the condition of the Treasury at the time the war was drawing to a close, and at some subsequent periods, seems to be necessary.

FINANCIAL CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

On the 31st day of March, 1865, the total debt of the United States was $2,366,955,077 34, of the following descriptions, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| Funded debt | $1,100,361,241 80 |
| Matured debt | 349,420 09 |
| Temporary loan certificates | 52,452,328 29 |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 171,790,000 00 |
| Interest-bearing notes | 526,812,800 00 |
| Suspended or unpaid requisitions | 114,256,548 93 |
| United States notes (legal-tenders) | 433,160,569 00 |
| Fractional currency | 24,254,094 07 |
| | $2,423,437,002 18 |
| Cash in the Treasury | 56,481,924 84 |
| Total | $2,366,955,077 34 |

The resources of the Treasury consisted of the money in the public depositories in different parts of the country, amounting as above stated to $56,481,924 84; the revenues from internal taxes and customs duties, and the authority to issue bonds, notes, and certificates, under the following acts to the following amounts:

| | |
|---|---|
| Act of Feb. 25, 1862, bonds | $4,023,600 00 |
| Act of March 3, 1864, bonds | 27,229,900 00 |
| Act of June 30, 1864, bonds, 7-30 or compound interest notes | 79,811,000 00 |
| Certificates for temporary loans, act June 30, 1864 | 97,546,471 71 |
| United States notes for payment of temporary loans, act July 1, 1862 | 16,839,431 00 |
| Fractional currency, act June 30, 1864 | 25,745,905 93 |
| Act of March 3, 1865, bonds or interest-bearing notes | 533,587,200 00 |
| Making a total of | $784,783,508 74 |

Certificates of indebtedness, payable one year from date, or earlier at the option of the Government, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, might be issued to an indefinite amount, but only to public creditors desirous of receiving them in satisfaction of audited and settled demands against the United States.

Early in April, the fall of Richmond and the surrender of the forces which had so long defended it, rendered it certain that the war was soon to be terminated, and that provision must be made for the payment of the army at the earliest practicable moment.

THE NEW LOAN.

The exigency was great, and the prospect of raising the money required to meet the present and prospective demands upon the Treasury, under the laws then existing, was sufficiently discouraging to create solicitude and anxiety in the mind of a Secretary little experienced in public affairs, upon whom the responsibility of maintaining the credit of the nation had been unexpectedly devolved. There was no time to try experiments or to correct errors, if any had been committed, in the kind of securities which had been put upon the market. Creditors were importunate, the unpaid requisitions in the Department were largely in excess of the cash in the Treasury, the vouchers issued to contractors for the necessary supplies of the army and navy were being sold at from ten to twenty per cent. discount—indicating by their depreciation how uncertain was the prospect of early payment—while nearly a million of men were soon to be discharged from service, who could not be mustered out until the means to pay the large balances due them were provided. There was no alternative but to raise money by popular subscription to Government securities of a character the most acceptable to the people, who had subscribed so liberally to previous loans.

As a considerable amount of the seven-thirty notes had recently been disposed of satisfactorily by the Department, and had proved to be the most popular security ever offered to the people, the Secretary determined to rely upon them, (although on the part of Government they were in many respects objectionable,) and in order to insure speedy subscriptions, to place them within the reach of all who might be willing to invest in them. In every city and town and village of the loyal, and at some points in the disloyal States, subscriptions were solicited. The Press, with its immense power, and without distinction of party, seconded the efforts of the energetic and skillful agent who had charge of the loan. The National Banks gave efficient aid by liberal subscriptions, while thousands of persons in humble life and with limited means hesitated not to commit their substance to the honor and good faith of the Government. Before the end of July the entire loan, exceeding five hundred millions, was subscribed and paid for, and the Secretary was enabled with the proceeds, together with the receipts from customs and internal revenues, and the use to a limited extent of some of the other means at his disposal, to pay every requisition upon the Treasury, and every matured national obligation. As evidence of the necessity that existed for prompt action in the negotiation of this loan, and the straits to which the Treasury was reduced, it will be remembered by those who examined carefully the monthly statements of the Department, that although during the month of April, upward of one hundred millions of dollars had been received from the sales of 7.30 notes, the unpaid requisitions, at its close, had increased to $120,470,000, while the cash (coin and currency) in all the public depositories amounted only to $16,835,800. If few men intrusted with the management of the finances of a great nation were ever in a position so embarrassing and trying as was that of the Secretary of the United States Treasury in the months of April and May, 1865, none certainly were ever so happily and promptly relieved. The Secretary refers to this period of his administration of the Department with pleasure, because the success of this loan was to him not only a surprise and a relief, but because it indicated the resources of the country, and gave him the needed courage for the performance of the great work that was before him.

Between the first days of April and September, 1865, the Secretary used his authority to issue securities as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Bonds under the act of Feb. 25, 1862 | $4,023,600 00 |
| Bonds under the act of June 30, 1864 | 6,000,000 00 |
| Compound interest notes, act June 30, 1864 | 24,978,390 00 |
| Certificates for temporary loans, act June 30, 1864 | 54,636,384 87 |
| Fractional currency, act June 30, 1864 | 2,190,616 44 |
| Seven-thirty-notes, March 3, 1865 | [illegible] 00 |
| Total | $6[illegible],223 31 |

On the 31st of August, 1865, the public debt reached the highest point, and was made up of the following items, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Funded debt | $1,109,568,191 80 |
| Matured debt | 1,503,020 09 |
| Temporary loans | 107,148,713 16 |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 85,093,000 00 |
| Five per cent. legal-tender notes | 33,954,230 00 |
| Compound interest legal-tender notes | 217,024,160 00 |
| Seven-thirty notes | 830,000,000 00 |
| U. S. notes, (legal-tenders) | 433,160,569 00 |
| Fractional currency | 26,344,742 51 |
| Suspended requisitions uncalled for | 2,111,000 00 |
| Total | $2,845,907,626 56 |
| Deduct cash in Treasury | 88,218,055 13 |
| Balance | $2,757,689,571 43 |

Of these obligations, it will be noticed, $684,138,959 were a legal-tender, to wit:

| | |
|---|---|
| United States noses | $433,160,569 |
| Five per cent. notes | 33,954,230 |
| Compound interest notes | 217,024,160 |
| Total | $684,138,959 |

A very large portion of which were in circulation as currency.

The temporary loans were payable in thirty days from the time of deposit, after a notice of ten days.

The five per cent. notes were payable in lawful money, in one and two years from Dec. 1, 1863.

The compound interest notes were payable in three years from their respective dates, all becoming due between the 10th day of June, 1867, and the 16th day of October, 1868.

The 7.30 notes were payable, in about equal proportions, in August, 1867, and June and July, 1868, in lawful money, or convertible at maturity, at the pleasure of the holder, into 5-20 bonds.

The certificates of indebtedness would mature at various times between the 31st day of August, 1865, and the 2d day of May, 1867.

THE FUNDING PROCESS.

During the month of September, 1865, the army having been reduced nearly to a peace footing, it became apparent that the internal revenues and the receipts for customs would be sufficient to pay all the expenses of the Government and the interest on the public debt, so that thenceforward the efforts of the Secretary were to be turned from borrowing to funding. Besides the United States notes in circulation, there were nearly $1,300,000,000 of debts in the form of interest-bearing notes, temporary loans and certificates of indebtedness, a portion of which were maturing daily, and all of which, with the exception of the temporary loans, (which, being in the nature of loans on call, might or might not be continued, according to the will of the holders,) must be converted into bonds or paid in money before the 16th of October, 1868. The country had passed through a war unexampled in its expensiveness and sacrifice of lives; it was afflicted with a redundant and depreciated currency; prices of property and the cost of living had advanced correspondingly with the increase of the circulating medium; men, estimating their means by a false standard of value, had become reckless and extravagant in their expenditures and habits; business, in the absence of a stable basis, was unsteady and speculative, and great financial troubles, the usual result of expensive wars, seemed to be almost inevitable. It was under such circumstances that the work of funding the rapidly-maturing obligations of the Government and restoring the specie standard was to be commenced. While the latter object could not be brought about until the former had been accomplished, it was highly important that the necessity of an early return to specie payments should never be lost sight of. At the same time, it seemed to the Secretary that a return to the true measure of value, however desirable, was not of sufficient importance to justify the adoption of such measures as might prevent funding, and injuriously affect those branches of industry from which revenue was to be derived, much less such measures as might, by exciting alarm, precipitate the disaster which so many anticipated and feared. Thus the condition of the country and the Treasury determined the policy of the Secretary, which has been to convert the interest-bearing notes, temporary loans, &c., into gold-bearing bonds, and to contract the paper circulation by the redemption of United States notes. For the last two years this policy has been steadily, but carefully pursued, and the result upon the whole has been satisfactory to the Secretary, and, as he believes, to a large majority of the people. Since the first day of September, 1865, the temporary loans, the certificates of indebtedness, and the five per cent. notes have all been paid, (with the exception of small amounts of each not presented for payment,) the compound interest notes have been reduced from $217,024,160 to $71,875,040, ($11,560,000 having been taken up with three per cent. certificates;) the seven and three-tenth notes from $830,000,000 to $337,978,800; the United States notes, including fractional currency, from $459,505,311 51 to $387,871,477 39—while the cash in the Treasury has been increased from $88,218,055 13 to $133,998,398 02, and the funded debt has been increased $686,584,800. While this has been accomplished there has been no commercial crisis, and (outside of the Southern States, which are still greatly suffering from the effects of the war and the unsettled state of their industrial interests and political affairs) no considerable financial embarrassment.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

In his last report, the Secretary remarked that "After a careful survey of the whole field, he was of the opinion that specie payments might be resumed, and ought to be resumed, as early as the 1st day of July, 1868, while he indulged the hope that such would be the character of future legislation and such the condition of our productive industry that this most desirable event might be brought about at a still earlier day." These anticipations of the Secretary may not be fully realized. The grain crops of 1866 were barely sufficient for home consumption. The expenses of the War Department, by reason of Indian hostilities and the establishment of military governments in the Southern States, have greatly exceeded the estimates. The Government has been defrauded of a large part of the revenue upon distilled liquors, and the condition of the South has been disturbed and unsatisfactory. These facts, and the apprehension created in Europe, and to some extent at home, by the utterances of some of our public men upon the subjects of finance and taxation, that the public faith might not be maintained, may postpone the time when specie payments shall be resumed. But, notwithstanding these unexpected embarrassments, much preliminary work has been done, and there is not, in the opinion of the Secretary, any insuperable difficulty in the way of an early and a permanent restoration of the specie standard. It may not be safe to fix the exact time, but, with favorable crops next year and with no legislation unfavorable to contraction at this session, it ought not to be delayed beyond the 1st of January, or at the furthest the 1st of July, 1869. Nothing will be gained, however, by a forced resumption. *When the country is in a condition to maintain specie payments they will be restored as a necessary consequence.* To such a condition of national prosperity as will insure a permanent restoration of the specie standard the following measures are, in the opinion of the Secretary, important, if not indispensable:

*First*—The funding or payment of the balance of interest-bearing notes, and a continued contraction of the paper currency.

*Second*—The maintenance of the public faith in regard to the funded debt.

*Third*—The restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations to the Federal Government.

If this opinion be correct, the question of permanent specie payments, involving as it does the prosperity of the country, underlies the great questions of currency, taxation and reconstruction, which are now engaging the attention of the people, and cannot fail to receive the earnest and deliberate attention of Congress. In view of the paramount importance of this great question the Secretary deems it to be his duty briefly to discuss the measures regarded by him to be necessary for an early and wise disposition of it, even at the risk of a repetition of what he has said in previous communications to Congress.

THE MEASURES NECESSARY.

The measures regarded by him as important, if not indispensable for national prosperity, and as consequence for a permanent resumption, are:

*First*—The funding or payment of the balance of interest-bearing notes, and a continued contraction of the paper currency.

By the act of March 2, 1867, the Secretary was authorized and directed to issue three per cent. loan certificates to the amount of fifty millions of dollars, for the purpose of redeeming and retiring compound interest notes; and such certificates, on the 1st inst., had been issued to the amount of $11,560,000, in redemption of the notes becoming due in October and December. The notes still outstanding will be either taken up with certificates or paid at maturity. The seven and three-tenth notes, being payable in lawful money or convertible at the option of the holders into five-twenty bonds, will be paid or converted according to the terms of the contract. Fortunately all the interest-bearing notes are to be paid or converted within eleven months, and they need not therefore be regarded as a serious impediment to a return to the true standard of value. As to the redemption of these notes, and the manner in which they should be redeemed, there cannot, of course, be much difference of opinion. *It is in regard to a contraction of the currency, and upon which of the two kinds of currency—United States notes or the notes of the National Banks—contraction should be brought to bear; that a difference of sentiment seems to exist.*

In his report to Congress, under date of the 4th of December, 1865, the Secretary presented, as fully and as clearly as he was able to do, his views upon the subject of the currency, and the necessity of action for the purpose of bringing about a return to specie payments. The views thus presented by him were approved by the House of Representatives on the 8th December, 1865, by the adoption of the following resolution, by the decisive vote of 144 to 6:

> *Resolved*, That this House cordially concurs in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the necessity of a contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie payments as the business interests of the country will permit; and we hereby pledge coöperative action to this end as speedily as practicable.

These views are not only approved by the House of Representatives, but they seemed at the time to be heartily responded to by the people. By the act of April 12, 1866, the Secretary was authorized to receive Treasury notes and other obligations of the Government, whether bearing interest or not, in exchange for bonds, with a proviso that, of United States notes, not more than $10,000,000 should be canceled within six months from the passage of the act, and thereafter not more than $4,000,000 in any one month. This proviso, while it fixed a limit to the amount of notes which should be retired per month, so far from indicating an abandonment of the policy of contraction, confirmed and established it. To this policy (although for reasons that seemed to him to be judicious, the regular monthly reduction has not always been made) the action of the Secretary has been conformed, and the effect has been so salutary, and the continuation of it would be so obviously wise, that he would not consider it necessary to say one word in its favor were there not indications that, under the teachings of the advocates of a large and consequently a depreciated currency, such views are being inculcated as, if not corrected, may lead to its abandonment.

AN INCREASED CURRENCY MAY NOT INCREASE BUSINESS.

Money is simply a medium of exchange and measure of value. As a medium it facilitates exchanges, and by doing this necessarily stimulates production. It does not follow, however, that exchanges are facilitated and production stimulated in proportion to its increase. It is a measure of value, but it does not necessarily create values. It is an indispensable agent in trade between individuals, and in commerce between nations; the great incentive to enterprise and labor in the wide range of human energy and skill; but, great as is its power, and essential as it is to the progress of the race in civilization and refinement, there are limits beyond which its volume cannot be extended without a diminution of its usefulness. A certain amount is required for facilitating exchanges and determining values. The exact amount required cannot of course be accurately determined, but the excess or deficiency of money in a country is always pretty accurately indicated by the condition of its industry and trade. In all countries there is just as much money needed as will encourage enterprise, give employment to labor, and furnish the means for a ready exchange of property and no more. Whenever the amount in circulation exceeds the amount required for these purposes, the fact will become apparent by a decline of industry, an advance of prices and a tendency to speculation. Especially will this be the case when an irredeemable currency becomes the standard of value by being made a legal tender. Coin, being the circulating medium of the world, flows from one country to another in obedience to the law of trade, which prevents it from becoming anywhere, for any considerable period, excessive in amount; when this law is not interfered with by legislation, the evils of an excessive currency are corrected by the law itself. An increase of money beyond what is needed for the purposes above named, according to all experience, not only inflates prices, but diminishes labor; and coin, as a consequence, flows from the country in which the excess exists, to some other where labor is more active and prices are lower; to flow back again when the loss by one country and the gain by another produce the natural results upon industry and production. Thus, coin is not only the regulator of commerce, but the great stimulator of industry and enterprise. The same may be said of a convertible paper currency, which by being convertible will not for any considerable period be excessive; but it is rarely if ever true of an inconvertible currency, which is necessarily local, and would not be likely to be inconvertible if it were not excessive, and by being excessive and inconvertible, is fluctuating and uncertain in value. The only possible exception to this rule would be found in the limitation of the amount in circulation to what might be absolutely required in the payment and disbursement of the public revenues. No matter what laws may be enacted to give credit and value to it, an irredeemable currency must, unless limited as above stated, always be a depreciated currency. The attempt to give value to paper promises by making them lawful money is not original with the United States. The experiment has been tried by other nations, and generally with the same injurious, if not disastrous, results. Indeed, with rare exceptions, nations that have commenced the direct issue of paper money, have continued to issue it until prevented by its utter worthlessness. There may be no danger that this will be true of the United States; but there will always be ground for apprehension as long as an irredeemable and depreciated currency is not regarded as an evil—an evil to be tolerated only so long as may be necessary to retire it without great derangement of legitimate business. Inconvertible and depreciated lawful money is an agreeable but demoralizing deception. It is agreeable because it is plentiful, and because it deludes by the creation of apparent wealth. It is demoralizing by familiarizing the public mind with dishonored obligations. The prices of most kinds of property in the United States advanced near threefold during the war, but this advance was mainly the result of the increase of the circulating medium, and in reality only indicated its depreciation. The purchasing power of the money in circulation was diminished in the ratio that its volume was increased. The farmer, for example, received three dollars a bushel for his wheat, but, except for the payment of debts, these three dollars were of no more value to him than one dollar was before the suspension of specie payments. The same was true of other kinds of property and of labor. The advance, except so far as it was the result of an increased demand, was apparent only and unreal. The same cause is sustaining prices at the present time, and will continue to do so as long as the cause exists. But the advantages resulting from it are merely imaginary, while the evils are positive and actual. No sane man supposes that his own wealth, or the wealth of the nation, is increased by the depreciation of the standard by which it is measured. If the paper circulation of the United States should be doubled during the next year, and the prices of property should be likewise doubled, would it be imagined that the real value of property would be thus advanced? Or, if the paper currency should, during the same period, be reduced fifty per cent., and prices of property should decline correspondingly, would it follow that the real value of property would thus decline? In the one case the value of the currency would be reduced in proportion to its increase in amount. In the other, the currency would be increased in value as it was diminished in amount. The increase or decrease of prices would, if no counteracting causes intervened, be the natural result of the increase or decrease of the measure of value, while real values remained unchanged.

LEGAL TENDERS RESORTED TO ONLY FROM NECESSITY.

The United States notes were made a legal tender and lawful money because it was thought that this character was necessary to secure their currency. By reference to the first debates of Congress upon the subject it will be noticed that those who advocated their issue justified themselves on the ground of necessity. No one who spoke in favor of the measure favored it upon principle, or hesitated to express his apprehensions that evil consequences might result from it. But the Government was in peril, the emergency was pressing, necessity seemed to sanction a departure from sound principles of finance, if not from the letter of the Constitution, and an inconvertible currency became the lawful money of the country. While the action of Congress, in authorizing the issue of these notes, seemed necessary at the time, and was undoubtedly approved by a large majority of the people, there can now, in the light of experience, be no question that the apprehensions of those who advocated the measure as a necessity were well founded. Had they not been made a legal tender, the amount in circulation would not have been excessive, and the national debt would doubtless have been hundreds of millions of dollars less than it is. The issue would have been stayed before a very large amount had been put in circulation, not because the notes would have been really more depreciated by not being made lawful money, but because their depreciation would have been manifest. By being made lawful money they became the legalized measure value—a substitute for the precious metals—which, as a consequence, were at once demonetized and converted into articles of traffic. Made by statute a legal tender, they were of course popular with those who had debts to pay or property to sell; costing nothing, and yet seemingly adding to the value of property, supplying the means for speculation and for creating an artificial and a delusive prosperity, it is an evidence of the wisdom of Congress that the issue was stopped before the notes had become ruinously depreciated, and the business of the country involved in inextricable difficulties. But, although the issue of these notes was limited, and we thus escaped the disasters which would have overwhelmed the country without such limitation, it can hardly be doubted that the resort to them was a misfortune. If this means of raising money had not been adopted, bonds would have undoubtedly been sold at a heavy discount, but the fact that they were thus sold without debasing the currency would have induced greater economy in the use of the proceeds, while the discount on the bonds would scarcely have exceeded the actual depreciation of the notes below the coin standard. As long as notes could be issued and bonds could be sold at a premium or at par, for what the statute made money, there was a constant temptation to liberal, if not unnecessary, expenditures. Had the specie standard been maintained and bonds been sold at a discount for real money, there would have been an economy in all the branches of the public service which unfortunately was not witnessed, and the country would have escaped the evils resulting from a disregard of the great international law, which no nation can violate with impunity, the one that makes gold and silver the only true measure of value. The financial evils under which the country has been suffering for some years past, to say nothing of the dangers which loom up in the future, are, in a great degree, to be traced to the direct issues by the Government of an inconvertible currency with the legal attributes of money.

EVILS OF AN INCONVERTIBLE CURRENCY.

Upon the demoralizing influences of an inconvertible Government currency it is not necessary to enlarge. They are forced upon our attention by every day's observation, and we cannot be blind to them if we would. The Government is virtually repudiating its own obligations by failing to redeem its notes according to their tenor. These notes are payable to bearer on demand in dollars, and not one of them is being so paid. It is not to be expected that a people will be more honest than the Government under which they live, and while the Government of the United States refuses to pay its notes according to their tenor, or at least as long as it fails to make proper effort to do so, it practically teaches to the people the doctrine of repudiation.

The general financial legislation and the administration of the finances during the war reflect the highest credit upon Congress and the distinguished gentlemen then at the head of the Treasury Department. They have commanded the admiration of intelligent and impartial men at home and abroad. In speaking thus plainly of the legal-tender notes, the Secretary must not, therefore, be understood as indulging in the language of criticism. His object is neither to criticise nor to condemn what has been done, but to express his decided conviction of the danger of a repetition or a perpetuation of what experience has shown to have been, in a single but important matter, an unfortunate legislation.

If these views, thus presented, are correct, there can be no question that *there is still an excess of paper money in the United States*, and that the legal-tender notes are an obstacle, and, unless reduced in amount, must continue to be an obstacle, to a return to a stable currency.

THE OPPOSITE ARGUMENT CONSIDERED.

In opposition to these views it is urged by many intelligent persons that as the credit system has been very much curtailed since 1861, and sales are made chiefly for cash, a much larger amount of currency is required than formerly for the convenient transaction of business; that there is in fact no excess of money in the United States, but that, on the contrary, an increase is required to move the crops, encourage enterprise, and give activity to trade. As an evidence of the correctness of this opinion, reference is made to the "tightness of the money market" in the commercial cities, and the scarcity of money in the agricultural districts.

It is undoubtedly true that the effect of a curtailment of credits would have been to increase the legitimate demand for currency, if no other means had intervened to counteract the effect of it. But such means have intervened. In all the cities and towns throughout the country, checks upon credits in banks, and bills of exchange, have largely taken the place of bank notes. Not a fiftieth part of the business of the large cities is transacted by the actual use of money, and what is true in regard to the business of the chief cities is measurably true in regard to that of towns and villages throughout the country. Everywhere bank credits and bills of exchange perform the offices of currency to a much greater extent than in former years. Except in dealings with the Government, for retail trade, for the payment of labor and taxes, for traveling expenses, the purchase of products at first hand, and for the bankers' reserve, money is hardly a necessity. The increased use of bank checks and bills of exchange counterbalances the increased demand for money resulting from the curtailment of mercantile credits. That money is in demand, and is commanding full rates of interest, is true, but this does not indicate a scarcity of it. The rates of interest in England and France have rarely been as low as within the last four months, and yet for commercial or manufacturing purposes, money has not often been so difficult to be obtained. The speculative reaction or over-production of manufactures, together with apprehensions of political troubles, have caused business to be sluggish and unprofitable, and made capitalists cautious and timid. Thus, in those countries, money was never more plentiful, and yet apparently never more scarce. Its apparent scarcity in the United States is attributable to high prices, to its uncertain value, and to its inactivity. Money by no means becomes abundant by an increase, or scarce by a diminution of its volume. The reverse is more likely to be true, especially when, as is generally the case, high prices are speculative prices, and prevent activity in exchanges. Money is in demand at the present time, not so much to move crops as to hold them—not to bring them at reasonable prices within the reach of consumers, but to withhold them from market until a large advance of prices can be established. Let the great staples of the country come forward and be sold at market prices, at such prices as, while the producer is fairly remunerated, will increase consumption and exports—let capitalists be assured that progress towards a stable basis is to be uninterrupted—and money, now considered scarce, will be found to be abundant. The actual legitimate business of the country is not larger than it was in 1860, when three hundred millions of coin and bank notes were an ample circulating medium, and when an addition of fifty millions would have made it excessive. Throughout a considerable portion of the best grain-growing sections of the United States there has been, during the past year, great complaint of a scarcity of money, and yet no single article of agricultural product, except wool, was to be sold there for which there was not a purchaser at more than remunerating, if not exorbitant, prices. There was no lack of money in these sections, but a lack of products to exchange for it. The hard times complained of were the consequence of short crops, and not of deficient circulation. To the farmer who had little to sell and much to buy, an increase of the circulation would have been an injury; a curtailment of it a benefit. And yet by men in such circumstances the policy of contraction has met with a condemnation second only to that which it has received at the hands of speculators in stocks. Next to the Stock Board of the commercial metropolis, the opposition to the policy of contraction has been most decided in those sections where, by reason of short crops, the people have been less prosperous than heretofore. Unfortunately, in the same sections, the harvest has been again unsatisfactory, and the demand, not only for a cessation of contraction, but for an increase of paper money, may thus be more pressing than ever. This demand, no matter from what quarter it comes, or by what interest sustained, should, in the opinion of the Secretary, be inflexibly resisted by Congress. To increase the volume of paper money for the purpose of giving relief to the country would be to foster the cause in order to cure the disease. To stay the process of contraction this year will but prepare the way for an increase of circulation the next. Whenever the policy of reducing the paper circulation of the country, with the view of a return to specie payments, shall be abandoned, it is to be apprehended that the demand for an increase will be irresistible, and that the country will plunge into bankruptcy. The specie standard must be sooner or later restored. Whether this shall be accomplished by elevating the currency by lessening its volume, or after lessening its value by increasing its volume, it is for Congress to determine. That this question will be determined promptly and wisely, the Secretary is not permitted to doubt. Some progress has been made in the right direction during the past year, but there is still in the United States a plethora of paper money. If this is not so, how happens it that coin commands a premium of some forty per cent. over legal-tender notes?—that a high tariff has proved powerless to prevent excessive importations? that capitalists hesitate in regard to the uses to which they shall put their surplus means?—that business is speculative and uncertain?—that expenses of living are driving thousands into crime and making dishonesty excusable, while honorable men of limited means are indignantly and justly complaining that they cannot live on incomes that formerly gave them a handsome support? Money may be inactive, but it is not scarce. Its inactivity is in fact the result of its uncertain value. With a circulation that is to-day at a discount of thirty per cent., and which may by a change of policy be increased to sixty per cent. within the next year, with what safety can men engage in enterprises which look into the future, and which are needed to develop the slumbering resources of the country? Let the paper dollar truly represent the dollar in coin. Let men of capital and enterprise feel that the currency has come, or is steadily coming, to the "hard pan" of specie, and there will be a stimulus given to enterprise and labor which will banish all complaints of a scarcity of money.

NOTES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS—WHY SHOULD THEY NOT BE CURTAILED?

If, then, it be admitted that the paper circulation is excessive, the question arises why should not the contraction be applied to the notes of the National Banks instead of the United States notes, and thus a large saving of interest to the Government be effected? This question has already been answered inferentially, but its importance requires that it shall receive more definite consideration.

Prior to 1863 the banking institutions of the country, with the exception of the Bank of the United States, were created by the States, and were subject to State authority alone. They were State institutions, over which the General Government exercised no control. The right of the States to create and to manage them had been so long conceded that no interference with them by Congress, and no decision of the courts adverse to the constitutionality of their issues, were apprehended.

Soon after the commencement of war, it became manifest that a system of internal taxation must be adopted for the support of the Government and the maintenance of its credit, and that this would involve the necessity of a national currency of uniform value and undoubted solvency. To meet this necessity (United States notes being then regarded as only a temporary expedient) the National Banking System was created, not to destroy the State banks nor injuriously to affect their business, but to furnish, through their agency and that of new institutions which might be organized under it, a permanent national bank-note circulation. Had it been supposed that the object of those who advocated the measure was to bring the State banks under the control of the Federal Government for the purpose of destroying them, or that such would be its effect, it would never have been adopted. No such object was avowed or intended by its friends, and no such effect was anticipated by the banks. With that spirit of patriotism which was so marked a characteristic of the people of the North during the war, stockholders of the State banks relinquished, at the request of the Government, the greater privileges possessed by them under State laws, and, in connection with the new banks organized under the law, became efficient aids in negotiating the public loans and sustaining the public credit. To all banking systems under which circulating notes are issued there are grave objections, and if there were none in existence in the United States, the Secretary would hesitate to recommend or to indorse even the most perfect that has been devised. The question now to be considered, however, is not whether banks of issue should be created, but whether the National Banking System should be sustained. In the present condition of the country, and in view of the relations that the National Banks sustain to the Government, (ignoring in this connection the question of good faith,) the Secretary has no difficulty in coming to the conclusion that they should be sustained. They are so interwoven with all branches of business, and are so directly connected with the credit of the Government, that they could not be destroyed without precipitating upon the country financial troubles which it is now in no condition to meet. At some more propitious period, when the Union shall have been fully restored, and all the States shall have attained that substantial prosperity which their great resources and the energy of their people must sooner or later secure for them, it may perhaps be wise for Congress to consider whether the National Banking System may not be dispensed with. The present is not a favorable time to consider this question. The condition of our political and financial affairs is too critical to justify any action that would compel the National Banks, or any considerable number of them, to call in their loans and put their bonds upon the market for the purpose of providing the means of retiring the circulation. Conservative legislation is now indispensable. The public mind is too sensitive, business is too unsteady, and the political future is too uncertain to warrant any financial experiments. Fortunately none are required. The National Banking System has accomplished all that was anticipated by its advocates and more. It has furnished a circulation, depreciated it is true, like the United States notes, but solvent beyond question, and current throughout the Union. It has prevented bank-note panics and saved note-holders from losses. It has aided in regulating domestic exchanges, and furnished the Government with valuable financial agents. Had it not been adopted, State banks would have continued, as long as they were tolerated, to furnish the country with bank notes. In most of the States banks were not required to deposit stocks for the security of their notes, and in those States where security was required, there was no limit to the amount of notes that might be put in circulation. In other States there was no security beyond the capitals of the banks, frequently unreal, and the partial liability of stockholders, generally deceptive. We can estimate the extent of the injury which the people and the Government would have sustained if the State institutions, without any other restrictions than were enforced by State laws, had been permitted during the war to occupy the field? All having suspended specie payments, and thereby been relieved from the necessity of furnishing evidence of solvency, banks unwisely or dishonestly managed would have stood on a level with those which were managed wisely and honestly. While the latter would have found it difficult to keep their issues within reasonable limits, stimulated, as they would have been, to issue freely, by the necessities of the Government and the increasing demand for money, which is always the result of an increased supply, the former would have poured out their irredeemable promises until distrust created panic and panic disaster. That the national banking systems, with its limited and secured circulation, and its restricted provisions, by superseding the State system, has prevented a financial crisis, there can be but little doubt. For this it is entitled to credit; and for this and for other reasons suggested it should be sustained until a better system shall be devised, or the country is in a condition to dispense with banks of issue altogether.

The arguments in favor of compelling the banks to retire their notes and yielding the field to the notes of the Government, are based upon the supposition that if $300,000,000 of United States notes were substituted for the $300,000,000 of National Bank notes now in circulation, the Government would save some $18,000,000 in interest which is now a gratuity to the banks. That there would be no such saving, nor any saving, by the proposed substitution is clearly shown by the Comptroller of the Currency, in his accompanying report, to which the attention of Congress is especially asked. If an account were opened with the banks, and they were charged with the interest on $300,000,000, and the losses sustained through those that have failed, and credited with the interest on the United States notes held by them as a permanent reserve, with the taxes paid by them to the Government and the States, and with a commission covering only what has been saved in transferring and disbursing public money, it would be ascertained that the banks were not debtors to the United States. It is not necessary, however, for the Secretary to dwell on this point, as his main objection to the substitution would not be removed if a saving of interest would be effected by it. Regarding as he does the issue of the United States notes in the first instance as having been a misfortune, and their continuance as a circulating medium, unless the volume shall be steadily reduced, as fraught with mischief, the Secretary can conceive of no circumstances that would justify a further issue. These depreciated but legal-tender notes, notwithstanding the reduction that has taken place, still stand in the way of a return to specie payments; a substitution of them for bank notes would be regarded by him and by the country as a declaration that resumption had been indefinitely postponed. If those now outstanding shall be retired at the rate of only four millions per month, the amount in actual circulation will soon be so reduced that they may not seriously retard the restoration of the true measure of value. If, on the contrary, under any pretence, or for any purpose whatever, their volume should be increased, especially if they should be made the sole paper circulation of the country, a false measure of value will be continued, speculation will be stimulated, industry will decline, and the great risk be incurred that financial health will only be obtained by a revulsion, the effect of which upon the material interests and credit of the country no one can estimate. Such a revulsion the Secretary is most anxious to prevent; and he therefore cannot approve the proposition of substituting the notes of the United States for those of the National Banks, but recommends that the policy of contraction be continued. The apprehension that this policy will embarrass healthy trade is in his judgment unfounded. Legitimate business has not suffered by the curtailment which has taken place within the last two years, nor will it permanently suffer by such a contraction, prudently enforced, as may be necessary to bring the precious metals again into circulation. What business requires is a stable currency. What enterprise demands is the assurance that it shall not be balked of its just rewards by an unreliable measure of value. It is frequently urged by those who admit that the currency is redundant, that the country is not in a condition to bear further contraction; that its growth will soon render contraction unnecessary; that business, if left to itself, will rapidly increase to such an extent as to require the $388,000,000 of United States notes and fractional currency, and the $300,000,000 of bank notes, now outstanding, for its proper and needful accommodation. Nothing can be more fallacious than this unfortunately popular idea. An irredeemable currency is a financial disease which retards growth instead of encouraging it; which stimulates speculation, but diminishes labor. A healthy growth is to be secured by the removal of the disease, and not by postponing the proper treatment of it in the expectation that the vigorous constitution of the patient will eventually overcome it.

MAINTENANCE OF THE PUBLIC FAITH.

The next subject to be considered, in connection with the permanent resumption of specie payments, is the maintenance of the public faith, which involves the necessity of wise and stable revenue laws, impartially and rigorously enforced, economy in the public expenditures, and a recognition of the obligation of the Government to pay its bonds in accordance with the understanding under which they were issued.

The remarks of the Secretary in this report upon the subject of the public revenues must necessarily be brief and general. Fortunately, the accompanying reports of the Commissioners of the Revenue are so full and exhaustive as to render any elaborate discussion of this great subject on his part unnecessary.

PROTECTION AND FREE TRADE.

The power to tax is one of the most important powers exercised by Governments. To tax wisely, so as to raise large revenues without oppressing industry, is one of the most difficult duties ever devolved upon the law-making power. Taxation can never be otherwise than burdensome, and it becomes especially so when subject to frequent changes. It is, therefore, of great importance that revenue laws should be stable. By this it is not meant that they should be unchangeable, but that while, from time to time, they may be modified to meet the changing condition of the country, the principles upon which they are based should be so wise and just as to give to them permanency of character. Perhaps as much mischief has resulted from the frequent changes in the tariff laws of the United States as from their defects. From the time when the first tariff was framed in 1789 up to the last session of Congress the tariff has been a fruitful subject of discussion, and at no period has the policy of the Government in regard to customs duties been regarded as definitely settled. There has been a constant struggle between the advocates and opponents of protection and free trade, the ascendency generally being with the protectionists. The tariffs of 1816, of 1824, 1828, 1842, and 1861, were all of a highly protective character. Those of 1833 and 1846 reduced the duties largely, and looked in the direction of free trade. So evenly, however, have parties been divided, that although protective laws have generally been in force, at no period from 1789 to the present day have importers and manufacturers had any reasonable assurances, that existing tariff laws might not be suddenly and materially altered. That the effect of these changes—actual and apprehended—has been highly injurious to the country, cannot be questioned; that it has not been disastrous, indicates the readiness of the people of the United States to adapt their business to the policy of the Government, whatever it may be. The frequent changes of the tariff laws are attributable to the fact that in none of them has revenue been the principal object. There has never been in the United States a strictly revenue tariff, and consequently there has been no stability in the tariff laws. Up to 1861, the revenues from customs, under any scale of duties adopted, were sufficient to defray the expenses of the Government, and therefore the question, now so interesting, was hardly a prominent one. In the present financial condition of the country large revenues are indispensable; and, in adjusting the present tariff, the question of revenue must necessarily be the question of paramount importance.

A REVENUE TARIFF.

When the Government was substantially free from debt, and the public expenditures were small, as was the case before the rebellion, a revenue tariff, properly adjusted to the public necessities, would have been a low tariff. But now, when a heavy debt and liberal expenditures create a necessity for large revenues, a considerable portion of which must for some years to come, be derived from customs, it is difficult to perceive how, without excessive importations, a strictly revenue tariff can fail to be a high one. It may thus turn out that the necessities of the Government may give incidentally to American manufacturers the protection they are supposed to require without special legislation—always odious and generally unreliable—in their behalf. Inasmuch as large and permanent revenues cannot be realized unless laws are so framed as not to bear heavily upon industrial pursuits, a tariff which, harmonizing with internal taxes, should year by year yield the largest revenues would undoubtedly prove to be the least prejudicial to national growth and prosperity. A high tariff, by reducing importations, or by oppressing important branches of trade and industry which are subject to internal duties, might prove to be as unfavorable to revenue as a low one, and equally unsuited to the public necessities. The present tariff, although a high one, has not proved to be protective, while, for the past two years, it has been highly productive of revenue; but its failure to protect those interests for whose benefit it was in a great measure framed, and the large revenues which have been derived from it, do not prove it to be in any just sense a revenue tariff. It has failed to give to American manufacturers the protection it was intended to afford, and it has yielded much larger revenues than were anticipated, because the high prices prevailing in the United States have stimulated importations. It does not follow, because it is producing large revenues now, that it will continue to do so when business and the currency shall be restored to a healthy condition. The time will soon come when the United States will cease to be the most favorable country to sell in, and when it must pay for what it purchases, not in its bonds, but in its own productions. In order that the present tariff should be a revenue tariff, important modifications will be necessary, which cannot be intelligently made until business ceases to be subject to derangement by an irredeemable currency. The Secretary does not, therefore, recommend a complete revision of the tariff at the present session; but there are some features of it, and some matters connected with it, which require early attention.

AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC DUTIES.

The experience of the Department discloses many disadvantages attendant upon the collection of duties on imports when the rates are high and estimated on an *ad valorem* basis. For the collection of such duties, machinery, more or less complicated, is necessary for the verification abroad of invoices of importations and for the examination and appraisement of merchandise on its arrival in this country. In every instance a comparison is required between the invoice estimate and the general value in the principal markets of the country whence a commodity is exported. The difficulty of ascertaining the foreign market value, especially in cases where a commodity is manufactured expressly for exportation, affords tempting opportunities for successful undervaluation, and the high rates of duty offer inducements for evasion more than commensurate with the risk of detection.

Since the passage of the tariff act of March 2, 1861, the rates of duty which from 1846 to that period were exclusively *ad valorem* have on many articles been specific. The system of specific duties appear to have given much satisfaction to honorable dealers and to officers of the customs for the ease with which the character and quantity of merchandise imported can be determined; for the uniformity with which duties may be assessed at different ports; and particularly as it precludes the possibility of fraudulent undervaluations. Without recommending an exclusive adoption of specific duties, the Secretary would suggest for the consideration of Congress whether the system might not with propriety be extended to all commodities on which the duty bears a large proportion to the value, or of which the foreign market price is subject to great fluctuations, or is from other causes with difficulty ascertained. The Special Commissioner of the Revenue will, in his report, present the result of his investigations as to the extent to which the *ad valorem* rates of the present tariff can be advantageously converted into corresponding specific duties.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Our commercial relations with Spain and her colonies under the acts of July 13, 1832, and June 30, 1834, particularly so far as they relate to trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, have been many years the source of much perplexity, and have given rise to frequent discussions. The acts above cited were designed as retaliatory measures to induce by a sort of coercion a relaxation of the extreme protective system adopted by Spain in relation to her colonial trade. Not only have they entirely failed to produce the desired effect, but their operation has proved on the contrary positively injurious to our interest in every respect. Their effect, in connection with Spanish exactions, has been to drive the greater part of Cuban and Porto-Rican trade from our markets to others where the same policy does not prevail.

The countervailing system thus brings no benefit to our shipping interests, and largely curtails our commerce, which, considering the proximity of these islands, should include the greater part of their foreign traffic. It is, therefore, worthy of grave consideration whether sound, enlightened policy does not dictate the repeal at least of the act of 1834.

Recommendations to this effect have been at various times made to Congress, by my predecessors, particularly Mr. WALKER in 1849, and in 1852 by Mr. CORWIN. The experience of the past fifteen years has fully justified the views then expressed.

THE UNITED STATES SHIPPING INTEREST.

The shipping interest of the United States, to a great degree prostrated by the war, has not revived during the past year. Our ship-yards are, with rare exceptions, inactive. Our surplus products are being chiefly transported to foreign countries in foreign vessels. The Secretary is still forced to admit, in the language of his last report, "that with unequalled facilities for obtaining the materials, and with acknowledged skill in ship-building, with thousand of miles of sea-coast, indented with the finest harbors in the world, with surplus products that require in their transportation a large and increasing tonnage, we can neither profitably build ships nor successfully compete with English ships in the transportation of our own productions."

No change for the better has taken place since that report was made. On the contrary, the indications are that the great ship-building interest of the Eastern and Middle States has been steadily declining, and that consequently the United States is gradually ceasing to be a great maritime power. A return to specie payments will do much, but will not be sufficient, to avert this declension and give activity to our ship-yards. The materials which enter into the construction of vessels should be relieved from taxation by means of drawbacks; or if this may be regarded as impracticable, subsidies might be allowed as an offset to taxation. If subsidies are objectionable, then it is recommended that all restrictions upon the registration of foreign-built vessels be removed, so that the people of the United States who cannot profitably build vessels, may be permitted to purchase them in the cheapest market. It is certainly unwise to retain upon the statute books a law restrictive upon commerce when it no longer accomplishes the object for which it was enacted. This subject is one of great interest to the whole country. The attention of Congress is again earnestly called to it.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

The Special Commissioner of the Revenue, since the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress, has been actively engaged in the wide range of duties assigned to him by law, and, under the direction of the Secretary, has devoted a portion of his time to a personal study and examination of the revenue systems and industrial condition of Great Britain and the leading countries of Europe. The result of his investigations will be transmitted to Congress at an early day. In his report the Commissioner will discuss the subject of Government expenditures as bearing upon the question of the abatement of taxes, the present industrial condition and recent progress of the country, the prices of labor and of raw material at home and abroad, the revision of the internal revenue system both as respects administration and specific taxation, and the relations of the present tariff to revenue and domestic industry. This report, and that of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, which presents his views in regard to what is needed to relieve the excise from some of its most burdensome features, and secure greater efficiency in the administration of the law, will be found to be so able and complete as to make it quite unnecessary, as before suggested, for the Secretary to do more than to commend them to the attention of Congress.

While the amount of revenue to be raised by internal taxes must continue to be large, it is evident that many articles now taxable must be relieved from taxation in order that the number of revenue officers may be reduced, duplication of taxes avoided and the system rendered less obnoxious to taxpayers. It is also evident that the administration of the law must be more efficient than it is at present if the service is to escape utter demoralization. The internal revenues of the past year would have largely exceeded the estimates but for the failure of the revenue officers to collect the taxes upon distilled liquors. This failure is well known to the country, and has been the cause of deep regret and not a little humiliation to the Secretary as well as to the Commissioner.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

The duty upon distilled liquors is so high that there has been a temptation to avoid its payment, which has, to a great extent, demoralized both the manufacturers and the officers of the revenue. A tax of two dollars per gallon upon an article which can be made for thirty cents would be a difficult tax to collect, even in a small country, where appointments to revenue positions depend upon merit alone, and where dishonesty is promptly and severely punished. It is especially difficult in a country so vast as the United States, where politics are apt to influence, if not to control, selections for office, and where skill in evading the requirements of revenue laws is not among the least decided characteristics of the people. The Secretary is not of the opinion that this tax cannot be collected, but he does not hesitate to say that even if the meter which has been adopted, and is intended to be brought into general use, shall accomplish what is expected from it, the collection of so heavy a tax with thoroughness will be impossible, unless a higher standard of qualification for revenue officers than now exists shall be established. The views of the Revenue Commissioners on this point are worthy of special consideration.

NECESSITY OF ECONOMY.

The necessity of economy in the public expenditures in the present financial condition of the country is so apparent, that no suggestions from the Secretary are needed to impress it upon the attention of Congress. Taxation is weighing heavily upon the people, and they have a right to demand, and they are demanding, that their necessary burdens shall not be increased by unnecessary expenditures. Public economy is in all nations a rare virtue, and it is a singular truth that nations which are most deeply in debt and whose affairs ought, therefore, to be most prudently managed, are the very nations where the least economy is observed. This truth, so interesting and instructive to the people of the United States at the present time, is largely attributable to the well known facts that the contracting of large public debts is unavoidably attended with imprudent if not reckless expenditures, and that when those intrusted with or possessing governing power have once enjoyed the luxury of using or expending freely the moneys under their control, (and this is always the case during the progress of expensive wars, proper economy is afterward exceedingly difficult to be enforced. Thus, national debts become chronic, and efforts to reduce them are rarely successful. The debts of nations the most heavily burdened, instead of being stationary, or on the increase, might be in the process of rapid extinction if the same economy were practiced now that was practiced before their debts came into existence. It is of the last importance that the debt of the United States should not, like that of most other nations, be perpetuated by habits formed during the period of its creation. It is large, but fortunately it has not yet become chronic. It was incurred under the pressure of a war so vast and so momentous, that economy was, in a large degree, lost sight of in the absorbing public interest which it excited. It is undeniably formidable in amount, but the experiences of the past two years, during which, under the most unpropitious circumstances, it has been largely diminished, must satisfy the least sanguine that the reduction of it can be continued, and that, even with diminished taxation, it can be totally extinguished within the present century if a rigid economy, which, perhaps, could not be practiced during the war, and, unfortunately, has not been practiced since, is hereafter faithfully enforced in all branches of the public service. Extravagance in the administration of the Government has not become so fixed as to be beyond correction. There is no substantial difficulty in the way of public economy now, but there may be a few years hence. It is not proper, perhaps, for the Secretary of the Treasury to advise in regard to the precise manner in which this economy shall be enforced, but he ventures to suggest: That the army, at the earliest practicable moment, be reduced to the minimum required to garrison forts, and preserve the peace on the frontiers and along the lines of the Pacific roads; that the expenses of the navy be reduced, as far as can be done consistently with the protection of our commerce and the maintenance of our reputation as a maritime Power; that retrenchment be introduced into all branches of the civil service; that there be no payments of damages which were the unavoidable incidents of war; that there be no additional grants to railroads, and no considerable donations of any character unless, in connection with the appropriation, a special tax shall be levied for their payment.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

But the public faith does not depend alone upon adequate revenue laws, nor upon economy in the administration of the Government. It rests also upon the observance of contracts in the spirit as well as in the letter. In fact, without this there will be neither efficient administration of revenue laws nor economy in expenditures. Nothing but absolute insolvency will save from the infamy of repudiation a nation that does not pay its debts according to the understanding at the time they were contracted; and when a nation voluntarily violates this understanding, it will soon be unable, from the very effect of its own example, to enforce its revenue laws; and its expenditures will only be checked by its inability to collect. How much of the demoralization which exists in the revenue service of the United States is attributable to the failure of the Government to redeem the legal-tender notes according to their tenor, would be an interesting subject of inquiry, but hardly appropriate in a communication like this. In his report for the year 1865, the Secretary used the following language in regard to the national debt:

> "The maintenance of public faith is a national necessity. Nations do not and cannot safely accumulate moneys to be used at a future day, and exigencies are constantly occurring in which the richest and most powerful are under the necessity of borrowing. The millenial days, when nations shall beat their swords into plow-shares and their spears into pruning-hooks, and learn war no more, are yet, according to all existing indications, far in the future. Weak and defaulting nations may maintain a nominally independent existence, but it will be by reason of the jealousies, rather than the forbearance, of stronger Powers. No nation is absolutely safe which is not in a condition to defend itself; nor can it be in this condition, no matter how strong in other respects, without a well-established financial credit. Nations cannot, therefore, afford to be unfaithful to their pecuniary obligations. Credit to them, as to individuals, is money; and money is the war power of the age. But for the unfaltering confidence of the people of the loyal States in the good faith of the Government, the late rebellion would have been a success, and, this great nation, so rapidly becoming again united and harmonious, would have been broken into weak and belligerent fragments.
>
> But the public faith of the United States has higher considerations than these for support. It rests not only upon the interests of the people, but upon their integrity and virtue. The debt of the United States has been created by the people in their successful struggle for undivided and indivisible nationality. It is not a debt imposed upon unwilling subjects by despotic authority, but one incurred by the people themselves, for the preservation of their Government—by the preservation of which those who have been leagued together for its overthrow are to be as readily benefited as those who have been battling for its maintenance. As it is a debt voluntarily incurred for the common good, its burdens will be cheerfully borne by the people, who will not permit them to be permanent."

NATURE OF THE PLEDGE.

Now, to what is the United States pledged in regard to the public debt? Is it not that it shall be paid according to the understanding between the Government and the subscribers to its loans at the time the subscriptions were solicited and obtained? And can there be any question in regard to the nature of this understanding? Was it not that, while the interest-bearing notes should be converted into bonds or paid in lawful money, the bonds should be paid, principal as well as interest, in coin? Was not this the understanding of the Congress which passed the loan bills and of the people who furnished the money? Did any member of the House or of the Senate, prior to 1864, in the exhaustive discussions of these bills, ever intimate that the bonds to be issued in accordance with their provisions might be paid, when redeemable, in a depreciated currency? Was there a single subscriber to the Five-twenty bonds or to the seven and three-tenth notes, which by their terms were convertible into bonds, who did not believe, and who was not given to understand by the agents of the Government, that both the principal and interest of these bonds were payable in coin? Does any one suppose that the people of the United States, self-sacrificing as they were in the support of the Government, would have sold their stocks, their lands, the products of their farms, of their factories and their shops, and invested the proceeds in Five-twenty bonds and seven and three-tenth notes, convertible into such bonds, if they had understood that these bonds were to be redeemed after five years from their respective dates in a currency of the value of which they could form no reliable estimate? Would the Secretary of the Treasury, or would Congress—when the fate of the nation was trembling in the balance, and when a failure to raise money for the support of the Federal army would have been success to the rebellion and ruin to the Union cause—have dared to attempt the experiment of raising money on bonds redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, in a currency the convertible value of which might not depend upon the solvency of the Government, but upon the amount in circulation? No such understanding existed, and fortunately no such experiment was tried. The bonds were negotiated with the definite understanding that they were payable in coin, and the seven and three-tenth notes with an equally definite understanding that they were convertible at the option of the holder into bonds of a similar character, or payable in lawful money. The contracts were made in good faith on both sides, a part of them when the Government was in imminent peril and needed money to preserve its existence, the balance when its necessities were scarcely less urgent, for the payment of its just obligations to contractors and to the gallant men by whom the nation was saved. Good faith and public honor, which to a nation are of priceless worth, require that these contracts should be complied with in the spirit in which they were made. The holders of our bonds at home and abroad, who understand the character of the people of the United States and the greatness of the national resources, ought not to need an assurance that they will be so complied with.

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Here remarks upon a subject which it ought not to be necessary to discuss might be closed; but the great interest and alarm excited by the doctrines recently promulgated seem to justify a reference to the debates when the act of Feb. 25, 1862, in some respects the most important of the loan bills, was under consideration, in order that the action and intention of Congress in regard to the legal-tender notes and to the bonds which it authorized the issue of may be understood.

This act authorized an issue of one hundred and fifty millions of United States notes, which were made receivable for all Government dues, except duties on imports, and of all claims against the United States, except for interest upon bonds and notes, which was to be paid in coin. It also authorized the issue of five hundred millions of bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years from date. The purpose for which these bonds were to be issued was stated to be "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States," and he was authorized to dispose of them "at the market value thereof, for coin of the United States or for any Treasury notes issued under any former act of Congress, or for the United States notes that might be issued under this act." Regarding only the act itself, it is not supposable that Congress intended to provide for funding the floating debt in bonds which might, at the expiration of five years, be called in and paid in the very notes which, with the Treasury notes, were thus to be funded. These bonds, like all others since and previously issued, were intended to be a part of the funded debt of the United States, the right to redeem them after five years having been reserved by the Government, not that they might be called in and paid in a depreciated currency, but in order that bonds bearing a lower rate of interest might be substituted for them, if it should so happen that before their maturity money could be borrowed on more favorable terms. The act provides that the United States notes of which it authorized the issue shall be receivable in payment "of all claims and demands against the United States, of every kind whatsoever, except interest upon bonds and notes, which shall be paid in coin." It is not said that they shall not be receivable for the principal of the bonds, for the very obvious reason that they were expected to be but a temporary circulation. A provision that these notes—intended only to meet a temporary emergency—should not be received for the payment of the principal of bonds which were not redeemable for five years, would, if it had been advocated and insisted upon, have been quite likely to have prevented their issue. The public judgment had not then been perverted by an irredeemable currency, and a proposition that indicated a long-continued departure from the specie standard would have found few supporters in Congress or among the people.

THE DEBATES ON THE SUBJECT.

But, if the intention and understanding of Congress are not sufficiently indicated by the language of the act, all doubts must be removed by a reference to the debates while it was under consideration. From these debates it is clear that the issue of the legal-tender notes was expected to be limited to one hundred and fifty millions. On this point one of the Representatives from the State of New-York spoke as follows:

> "Then the whole secret of our financial success lies simply in borrowing five hundred millions, or rather in funding the floating indebtedness convertibly represented by the Treasury notes, so that their issue need never exceed that authorized by this bill, and which is conceded to be the extreme limit consistent with safety to private interest and public credit. Nobody has proposed to rely upon this currency beyond that amount, but, on the contrary, the idea of any further similar issue has been expressly repudiated by every supporter of this bill."

One of the Representatives from Massachusetts put to the distinguished Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means the following question:

> "Let me ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he now expects in managing these financial matters to limit the amount of these notes to one hundred and fifty millions. Is that his expectation?"

To which question he received the following reply:

> "It is. I expect that is the maximum amount to be issued."

Later in the debate, the same distinguished gentleman used the following language:

> "When this question was discussed before, the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. CRITTENDEN) asked me whether it was the intention or expectation of the House to go on and issue more than one hundred and fifty millions of legal-tender notes—a pertinent question, which I saw the full force of at the time. I told him that it was my expectation that no more would be issued by the Government; that they would be received and funded in the twenty-year bonds."

It is clear from these quotations, and the whole tenor of the debate, that it was the intention of Congress that $150,000,000 should be the limit of the legal-tender circulation, and that it was confidently expected that this circulation would soon be converted into the five-twenty bonds, known as the bonds of 1862, and which are now redeemable according to their tenor. This of itself is a sufficient explanation of the fact that it was deemed unnecessary to provide that these notes should not be receivable for the principal of the bonds. As the amount to be issued was limited to $150,000,000, a provision that they should not be receivable for the principal of $500,000,000 of bonds, to be issued under the same act, in which they were expected to be funded, and which were not to be subject to the control of the Government for five years, would certainly have been regarded as being as singular as it would have been unnecessary. But this is not all. The same gentleman, who, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was the exponent of the views of the House upon this question, in speaking of these bonds, remarked as follows:

> "A dollar in a miser's safe, unproductive, is a sore disturbance. Where could they invest it? In the United States loans at six per cent., redeemable in gold in twenty years—the best and most valuable permanent investment that could be desired."

Would he have regarded these bonds a most valuable permanent investment if he had supposed that they might be redeemed in a depreciated currency at the expiration of five years from date? Again, he said: "But widows and orphans are interested and in tears lest their estates should be badly invested. I pity no one who has money invested in the United States bonds payable in gold in twenty years, with interest semi-annually."

In these debates very little was said upon the subject of the payment of the principal of the bonds, apparently for the reason that no one supposed that they would or could be paid in anything else than in the heretofore-recognized constitutional currency of the country. The same may be said in regard to the debates upon the bills authorizing subsequent issues. The acts of March 3, 1863, and March 3, 1864, are the only acts which state expressly that the bonds to be issued under them shall be payable in coin; and this provision in these acts, it not accidental, attracted no attention at the time, either in Congress or with the public. Under the former act seventy-five millions of twenty-years six per cent. bonds (part of those known as bonds of 1881) were issued, and under the latter act nearly two hundred millions of five per cent. bonds, known as ten-forties; and the fact that these six per cent. bonds have had no higher reputation than other bonds of the same class, and that the five per cent. bonds never were a popular security, and have in the market, until very recently, scarcely possessed a value corresponding with the six per cent. five-twenties, shows conclusively that dealers in Government securities, and the people generally, have not regarded this provision as placing them on a different footing, as to the kind of money in which they are to be paid, from the bonds issued under acts containing no such provision. There was nothing in the condition of the country when these acts were passed that required an unusual provision, in order that the loans authorized by them might be successfully negotiated; on the contrary, the national credit was better then than at periods when other loan bills were passed; nor was there any intimation by any member of Congress, nor was it ever thought by the officers of the Treasury Department, that the bonds authorized by them were of a different character from those issued under other acts. It is unreasonable to suppose that it was the intention of Congress that the bonds authorized by the acts of Feb. 25, 1862, and June 30, 1864, might be paid in legal-tender notes, while those authorized by the acts of March 3, 1863, and March 3, 1864, could be paid only in coin. The various issues of bonds, constituting the national funded debt, stand upon the same footing, and all should be paid in coin, if any are so paid.

PAYMENT OF THE BONDS IN COIN.

National debts are subject to the moral law of the nations. Whenever there is no expression to the contrary, coin payments in such obligations are honorably implied. The policy of the Government of the United States in regard to the payment of its debts has been uniform and consistent. Prior to Feb. 25, 1862, there was in the United States no lawful money but specie, consequently its Treasury notes, and its bonds previously issued, were payable in the same currency. Subsequently all interest-bearing notes were made payable in lawful money, but no change was made in the form of the obligation of the bonds. Thus the seven and three-tenth notes issued after that date, the five per cent. notes, and the compound interest notes, were made payable in lawful money, while the bonds not being made so payable have ever been recognized by Congress, by the Treasury Department and by the people as payable only in coin. These different classes of securities were negotiated with this distinct understanding—an understanding which is as binding upon the honor of the nation as if it were explicitly stated in the statutes. It is true that the bonds, and notes convertible into bonds, issued after the passage of the first legal-tender act, were paid for in a depreciated currency, and were therefore, in fact, sold at a discount; but it is not denied that they were sold fairly, and that every one had ample opportunity to subscribe for them. Agencies were established, and subscriptions solicited, in every part of the country; and liberal subscriptions were regarded as evidence of loyalty. That they were paid for in a depreciated currency was not the fault of the subscribers. They were sold at the highest price that could be obtained for them—not chiefly to the capitalists of the cities, but to men of moderate means throughout the country, who subscribed for them, not for speculation, but to aid the Government in its struggles with a gigantic rebellion; and it is a significant fact that, with rare exceptions, the complaints that they were sold at a discount come from those who, doubtful of the result of the conflict, declined to invest in them. How would the Government of the United States stand before the world—how would it stand in the estimation of its own people, if it should decline to pay, according to agreement, the money it borrowed when its very existence was in peril, and without which it could not have prosecuted the war, on the ground that the lenders took advantage of its necessities and purchased its securities at less than their value?

But if the honor of the nation were not involved in the question, the inquiry arises, in what shall the bonds be paid if not in coin? Some five hundred and fifteen millions of five-twenty bonds are now redeemable according to their tenor. No one certainly would propose that some of them shall be called in and paid in a currency now worth seventy cents on the dollar, while the rest shall remain unredeemed until the currency shall be still more depreciated by additions to its volume or appreciated by contraction. The holders of these bonds stand on the same footing; if any are to be paid before maturity in a depreciated currency, the whole should be so paid, and in a currency of equal value. But the Government has no United States notes in the Treasury, and as the annual receipts are not likely hereafter to be much in excess of the expenditures, and as a new loan to raise money for the purpose of violating an agreement under which a previous loan was negotiated would be impracticable, there would be no way in which the bonds now redeemable could be paid as has been proposed, except by putting the printing-presses again at work, and issuing more promises, which must themselves eventually be paid in coin, converted into coin bonds or repudiated. This process of making money seems an easy one, but our own experience, and the experience of every other nation that has tried it, prove it to be neither judicious nor profitable. As the paper circulation of the country is already redundant, it would be lessened in value by every addition to it, and, by the distrust thus created, its depreciation would doubtless be in a greater ratio even than the additions would bear to the volume to which they would be added. It is not too much to say, that an additional issue of $500,000,000 of United States notes would reduce the $700,000,000 of paper money now in circulation to one-half their present value; so that a legal-tender note or a National Bank note, now worth seventy per cent. in coin, would not be worth more than thirty-five per cent., even if the apprehension of further issues did not place it on a par with Confederate notes at the collapse of the rebellion. The bonds would of course decline in value with the currency in which they would be payable. Can any one seriously propose thus to depreciate, if not to render valueless, the money and securities of the people? Can any one, knowing the effect which such an issue would have upon the Government bonds, upon the currency now afloat, upon business, upon credit, upon the public morals, seriously advocate such a measure, not as a matter of necessity, but to anticipate the payment of debts due many years hence? The statement of the proposition exposes its wickedness. When fairly considered, it cannot fail to be stamped with universal condemnation. It is a proposition that the people of the United States, who own four-fifths of the national obligations, shall, by their own deliberate act, rob and ruin themselves, and at the same time cover the nation with inexpressible and ineffaceable disgrace.

In opposition to all such expedients for paying, or rather for getting rid of, the public debt, is the upright, world-honored economical policy of paying every obligation of the Government according to the understanding with which it was created—the policy of appreciating the paper dollar until it shall represent a dollar in coin, of giving stability to business and assurance to enterprise, and wiping from the country the reproach that rests upon it by reason of the low price of its securities in the great marts of the world. That this is the policy which will be sustained by the people and their representatives, the Secretary has the fullest confidence. There may hereafter be nations, which, ignoring their honorary obligations, may look only to their own statutes for the measure of their liabilities. If there shall be such nations, the Republic of the United States will not be found among them. It has essentially suffered by the actual repudiation of some of the States and the virtual repudiation of others; it is still suffering from the same cause, although more than a quarter of a century has elapsed since this stigma was fixed upon American credit. It is suffering also from the fact that Massachusetts and California alone, of all the States, have continued to pay the interest on their bonds in coin. But although it has suffered, and is still suffering, from the bad faith or false economy of some of its members, its own financial honor is unsullied. It has committed the mistake of making its inconvertible promises a legal-tender, but it has never taken advantage of its own legislation to lessen in the hands of the holders the value of its securities or violate its engagements by covert repudiation. In the darkest hours of the rebellion it faltered not in the observance of its contracts. Shall it falter now when its ability to pay to the uttermost farthing, even without oppressive taxation, cannot be questioned?

### RESTORATION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The importance of the restoration of the Southern States to their proper relations with the Federal Government cannot be overestimated. A curtailment of the currency and the maintenance of the public faith are not all that is required to restore the country to perfect financial health. We need, in addition to these, a united country—united in fact as well as in name. It may not be proper for the Secretary in this report to discuss the measures regarded by him as best calculated to bring about this most desirable result. This, however, he feels it to be his duty to say, as he substantially said in his last year's report, that the question of reconstruction, as a purely financial question, is, in his judgment, second in importance to none that Congress will ever be called upon to consider. The great staples of the South have for many years constituted a large portion of our exports. But for the cotton held in that section at the close of the rebellion, the foreign exchanges would have been so largely against the United States that a commercial revulsion would have been imminent, if not unavoidable. Even in the deplorable condition of these States, last year more than two-thirds of our exports consisted of their productions, and it is the crop of the present year—small though it may be—that is to save us from ruinous indebtedness to Europe. It is of the greatest moment, therefore, that the productive power of the Southern States should be restored as rapidly as possible. Little progress has been made in this direction during the past two years, and no real progress will be made until their political condition is determined by their restoration to the Union with all the rights and privileges of other States under the Constitution. The Secretary does not allude to this subject for the purpose of calling the attention of Congress to it. This is unnecessary. It is absorbing the public attention, and the further action of Congress in relation to it will be watched by the people with intense solicitude. Upon the judicious settlement of it depends, in a great degree, the national prosperity. The views presented by the Secretary upon this subject in his last report are equally appropriate at the present time.

### TAXATION OF NATIONAL BONDS.

In his report for the year 1865, the Secretary used the following language in regard to taxation by the States of Government obligations:

"In view of the fact that the exemption of Government securities from State taxation is, by many persons, considered an unjust discrimination in their favor, efforts may be made to induce Congress to legislate upon the subject of their taxation. Of course, the existing exemption from State and municipal taxation of bonds and securities now outstanding will be scrupulously regarded. That exemption is a part of the contract under which the securities have been issued and the money loaned thereon to the Government, and it would not only be unconstitutional, but a breach of the public faith of the nation to disregard it. It would also, in the judgment of the Secretary, be unwise for Congress to grant to the States the power, which they will not possess unless conferred by express Congressional enactment, of imposing taxes upon securities of the United States which may be hereafter issued. Such taxation, in any form, would result in serious, if not fatal, embarrassment to the Government, and, instead of relieving, would eventually injure the great mass of the people, who are to bear their full proportion of the burden of the public debt. This is a subject in relation to which there should be no difference of opinion. Every tax-payer is personally interested in having the public debt placed at home, and at a low rate of interest, which cannot be done if the public securities are to be subject to local taxation. Taxes vary largely in different States, and in different counties and cities of the same State, and are everywhere so high that, unless protected against them, the bonds into which the present debt must be funded cannot be distributed among the people, except in some favored localities, unless they bear a rate of interest so high as to make the debt severely oppressive, and to render the prospect of its extinguishment well nigh hopeless. Exempted from local taxation, the debt can, it is expected, be funded at an early day at five per cent.; if local taxation is allowed, no considerable portion of the debt which falls due within the next four years can be funded at home at less than eight per cent. The tax-payers of the United States cannot afford to have their burdens thus increased. It is also evident that the relief which local tax-payers would obtain from Government taxation, as the result of a low rate of interest on the national securities, would at least be as great as the increase of local taxes to which they would be subjected on account of the exemption of Government securities; while if those securities should bear a rate of interest sufficient to secure their sale when subject to local taxes, few, if any of them, would long remain where those taxes could reach them. They would be rapidly transferred to other countries, into the hands of foreign capitalists, and thus at last the burdens of paying a high rate of interest would be left upon the people of this country without compensation or alleviation."

The views of the Secretary, thus expressed, have undergone no change, but the exemption from taxation of any kind of property, by which special privileges are, or seem to be, granted to any class of citizens, is odious to the heavily-burdened masses in all countries, and is especially so in a Republic like ours. Local taxes in all the States are heavy, and no matter what the law may say upon the subject, no matter what the contract may have been under which they were negotiated, there is a general sentiment among tax-payers that the exemption of Government bonds from local taxation is not exactly right, and that it ought to be in some way avoided in future issues. The Secretary has no hesitation in admitting that he is in sympathy with this sentiment. The difficulty in the way, however, as has been suggested, arises from the fact that if bonds hereafter to be issued were to be subject to local taxation, very few would be held where taxes are high, and there would be a constant tendency to a concentration of them in States and counties and cities where taxes are low, or in foreign countries, where they would escape taxation altogether. It is a matter of great importance that the Government bonds should be a desirable investment in all parts of the country, and it is obvious that the States should be in some manner compensated for the right now denied of taxing them, as other kinds of property are taxed.

### A NEW ISSUE OF SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

After giving the subject careful consideration, the Secretary can suggest no better way of doing it than by an issue of bonds to be known as the Consolidated Debt of the United States, bearing six per cent. interest, and having twenty years to run, into which all other obligations of the Government shall as rapidly as possible be converted—one-sixth part of the interest at each semi-annual payment to be reserved by the Government and paid over to the States, according to their population. By this means all the bonds, wherever held, would be taxed alike, and a general distribution of them be secured. State taxes, including the levies for county and municipal purposes, now, as a general thing, exceed one per cent., but when the debts incurred for the payment of bounties are paid (and in most of the States they are already in the process of rapid extinction) and economy is again practiced in the administration of State affairs, this indirect assessment will be quite likely to equal the tax assessed upon other property. If the debt to be funded shall amount to $2,000,000,000, the amount to be reserved and paid to the States annually would be $20,000,000, which would give to each of the States, in gold, as nearly as can now be estimated, the following sums, to be reduced of course with the reduction of the debt:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | $385,609 76 | Arkansas | $267,259 98 |
| Massachusetts | 748,378 43 | Louisiana | 434,540 77 |
| New-Hampshire | 194,411 17 | Texas | 529,772 40 |
| Vermont | 186,026 09 | Alabama | 580,512 53 |
| Connecticut | 282,418 01 | Mississippi | 471,792 28 |
| Rhode Island | 167,174 16 | Georgia | 648,915 98 |
| New-York | 2,381,825 80 | Florida | 90,290 60 |
| New-Jersey | 412,466 92 | South Carolina | 431,905 13 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,783,647 12 | North Carolina | 626,634 28 |
| Ohio | 1,449,559 58 | Virginia | 730,662 50 |
| Indiana | 896,727 81 | West Virginia | 249,088 11 |
| Michigan | 472,909 32 | Maryland | 421,680 53 |
| Illinois | 1,300,892 56 | Delaware | 68,873 42 |
| Wisconsin | 521,554 49 | Kansas | 156,662 80 |
| Iowa | 493,159 19 | Nebraska | 33,716 86 |
| Minnesota | 177,840 91 | California | 288,253 14 |
| Missouri | 713,831 79 | Nevada | 24,048 73 |
| Kentucky | 709,308 45 | Oregon | 46,000 76 |
| Tennessee | 681,147 55 | | |
| Total | | | $20,000,000 00 |

The advantages to be derived from this plan are so obvious as not to require discussion. It would secure, as has been already stated, such a distribution of the bonds throughout the States and counties and cities as could not be expected if local taxes should be imposed upon them. It would create an interest in the bonds in States the people of which are justly responsible for the debt, but whose early and complete restoration to the Union is so desirable and important, and would give to them needed aid in their efforts to build up again their own prostrate credit. It would put an end to all discussions and doubts in regard to the kind of currency in which the bonds are to be paid, to all complaints of exclusive privileges, and place the public credit on a basis worthy a nation whose resources, young as it is, are second to those of no other nation, and of whose future resources the present are but an indication.

The bonds, the issue of which is thus recommended, would be six per cents to the Government and five per cents to the holders, which is as low a rate of interest as can be expected to prevail in the United States for many years to come. Of the practicability of converting the outstanding obligations of the Government into this consolidated debt at an early day, at no considerable expense, the Secretary entertains no doubt. It is therefore respectfully recommended that the act of March 3, 1865, be so amended as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, to be known as the Consolidated debt of the United States, having twenty years to run, and redeemable if it may be thought advisable at an earlier day, to be exchanged at par for any and all other obligations of the Government—one-sixth part of the interest on which, in lieu of all other taxes, at each semi-annual payment, shall be reserved by the Government and paid over to the States according to population.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The following is a statement of the public debt on the 1st of July, 1867:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Debt Bearing Coin Interest.* | | |
| 5 per cent. bonds | $198,431,350 00 | |
| 6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868 | 15,181,141 80 | |
| 6 per cent. bonds, 1881 | 283,746,350 00 | |
| 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds | 1,127,531,800 00 | |
| Navy pension fund | 13,000,000 00 | $1,637,890,641 80 |
| *Debt Bearing Currency Interest.* | | |
| 6 per cent. bonds | $14,762,000 00 | |
| 3-year compound interest notes | 122,394,480 00 | |
| 3-year 7.30 notes | 488,647,425 00 | 625,803,905 00 |
| Matured debt not presented for payment | | 8,997,595 80 |
| *Debt bearing no Interest.* | | |
| United States notes | $371,992,029 00 | |
| Fractional currency | 28,307,523 52 | |
| Gold certificates of deposit | 19,207,520 00 | $419,507,072 52 |
| Total debt | | $2,692,199,215 12 |
| Amount in Treasury, Coin | 108,419,638 02 | |
| Amount in Treasury, Currency | 71,979,563 77 | $180,399,201 79 |
| Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury | | $2,511,800,013 33 |

The following is a statement of the public debt on the 1st of November, 1867:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Debt bearing Coin Interest.* | | |
| 5 per cent. bonds | $198,845,350 00 | |
| 6 per cent. bonds of 1867 and 1868 | 14,690,941 80 | |
| 6 per cent. bonds, 1881 | 283,676,600 00 | |
| 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds | 1,267,898,100 00 | |
| Navy pension fund | 13,000,000 00 | $1,778,110,991 80 |
| *Debt Bearing Currency Interest.* | | |
| 6 per cent. bonds | $18,042,000 00 | |
| 3-year compound interest notes | 62,558,940 00 | |
| 3-year 7.30 notes | 334,607,700 00 | |
| 3 per cent certificates | 11,560,000 00 | $426,768,640 00 |
| *Matured Debt not presented for Payment.* | | |
| 3-year 7.30 notes, due August 15, 1867 | 3,371,100 00 | |
| Compound interest notes matured June 10, July 15, August 15, and Oct. 15, 1867 | 9,316,100 00 | |
| Bonds, Texas indemnity | 262,000 00 | |
| Treasury notes, acts July 17, 1861, and prior thereto | 163,661 64 | |
| Bonds, April 15, 1842 | 54,061 64 | |
| Treasury notes, March 3, 1863 | 868,240 00 | |
| Temporary loan | 4,168,575 55 | |
| Certificates of indebtedness | 34,000 00 | 18,237,538 83 |
| *Debt Bearing no Interest.* | | |
| United States notes | 357,164,844 00 | |
| Fractional currency | 30,706,633 39 | |
| Gold certificates of deposit | 14,514,200 00 | 402,385,677 39 |
| Total debt | | $2,626,502,848 02 |
| Amount in Treasury, coin | 111,540,317 35 | |
| Amount in Treasury, currency | 22,458,080 67 | 133,998,398 02 |
| Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury | | $2,491,504,450 00 |

### RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF THE YEAR.

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Customs | $176,417,810 88 | |
| Lands | 1,163,575 76 | |
| Direct tax | 4,200,233 70 | |
| Internal revenue | 266,027,537 43 | |
| Miscellaneous sources | 42,824,852 50 | $490,634,010 27 |
| Expenditures for the civil service | $51,110,027 27 | |
| Pensions and Indians | 25,579,083 48 | |
| War Department | 95,224,415 63 | |
| Navy Department | 31,034,011 04 | |
| Interest on the public debt | 143,781,591 91 | $346,729,129 33 |
| Loans paid | $746,350,525 94 | |
| Receipts from loans | 640,426,910 29 | |
| Reduction of loans | | $105,923,615 65 |

The following is a statement of receipts and expenditures for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1867:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Customs | $48,081,907 61 | |
| Lands | 287,460 07 | |
| Direct tax | 647,070 83 | |
| Internal revenue | 53,784,027 49 | |
| Miscellaneous sources | 18,361,462 62 | $121,161,928 62 |
| Expenditures for the civil service | 13,152,348 08 | |
| Pensions and Indians | 10,484,476 11 | |
| War Depart't | 30,537,056 85 | |
| Navy Depart't | 5,579,704 67 | |
| Interest on the public debt | 38,515,640 47 | $98,269,226 18 |
| Loans paid | $200,176,368 34 | |
| Receipts from loans | 135,103,282 00 | |
| Reduction of loans | | $65,073,086 34 |

The Secretary estimates that the receipts and expenditures for the three-quarters ending June 30, 1868, will be as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Customs | $115,300,000 00 | |
| Lands | 700,000 00 | |
| Internal revenue | 155,000,000 00 | |
| Miscellaneous sources | 25,000,000 00 | $296,000,000 00 |

The expenditures for the same period, according to his estimates, will be—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the civil service | 37,000,000 00 | |
| For pensions and Indians | 22,000,000 00 | |
| For the War Department, including $24,500,000 for bounties | 100,000,000 00 | |
| For the Navy Department | 22,000,000 00 | |
| For the interest on the public debt | 114,000,000 00 | 295,000,000 00 |
| Leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of | | $1,000,000 00 |

The receipts and expenditures for the next fiscal year, ending June 30, 1869, are estimated as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts from Customs | $145,000,000 00 | |
| Receipts from Int. Revenue | 205,000,000 00 | |
| Receipts from Lands | 1,000,000 00 | |
| Receipts from mis. sources | 30,000,000 00 | $381,000,000 00 |

The expenditures for the same period are estimated as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For the civil service | $51,000,000 00 | |
| For pensions and Indians | 35,000,000 00 | |
| For the War Department, including $25,500,000 for bounties | 120,000,000 00 | |
| For the Navy Department | 36,000,000 00 | |
| For the interest on the public debt | 130,000,000 00 | $372,000,000 00 |
| Leaving a surplus of estimated receipts over estimated expenditures of | | $9,000,000 00 |

The foregoing estimates are made on the general average of the receipts and expenditures for the past nine months. The Secretary is hopeful, however, that Congress will take measures to largely reduce expenditures in all branches of the service, so that a steady reduction of the debt may be continued.

### REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

In regard to the national debt, and the necessity of commencing at once the payment of it, the Secretary in his report of 1865, remarked:

"We need not be anxious that future generations shall share the burden with us. Wars are not at an end, and posterity will have enough to do to take care of the debts of their own creation.

In a matter of so great importance as this, experiments are out of place. The plain, beaten path of experience is the only safe one to tread."

It is of the greatest importance, in the management of a matter of so surpassing interest, that the right start should be made. Nothing but revenue will sustain the national credit, and nothing less than a fixed policy for the reduction of the public debt will be likely to prevent its increase."

The right start in the direction suggested has been made. Since the first day of September, 1865, the debt has been reduced $266,185,121 43. Now, if such a reduction could be made while the industry of one-third part of the country, by reason of the war and the unsettled state of its political affairs, has been exceedingly depressed, and the other two-thirds have, by no means, exerted their full productive power; if such a reduction could be made, notwithstanding the liberal miscellaneous appropriations by Congress, the payment of bounties, and the great expense of maintaining large military forces upon the frontier and in the Southern States, can there be any good reason why the reduction, so successfully commenced under the most inauspicious circumstances, should not be continued steadily and without interruption until every dollar of it is extinguished? The Secretary indulges the hope that the policy which has been inaugurated, and which, in his judgment, is so essential to the national credit, if not to the preservation of republican institutions, will not be abandoned. Old debts are hard to pay. The longer they are continued the more odious do they become. If the present generation should throw the burden of this debt upon the next it will be quite likely to be handed down from one generation to another, a perpetual, if not a constantly increasing burden upon the people. Our country is full of enterprise and resources. The debt will be lightened every year with great rapidity by the increase of wealth and population. With a proper reduction in the expenses of the Government, and with a revenue system adapted to the industry of the country, and not oppressing it, the debt may be paid before the expiration of the present century. The wisdom of a policy which shall bring about such a result is vindicated in advance by the history of nations whose people are burdened with inherited debts, and with no prospect of relief for themselves or their posterity. In the appendix to this report there will be found a table prepared by a very intelligent gentleman of Massachusetts, which shows how soon the debt may be paid by the regular increase of population alone, at the rate of three per cent. per annum on a regular annual *per capita* tax of eight dollars and sixty cents, which is now much below the present rate.

### CODIFYING THE CUSTOM LAWS.

By a resolution approved Feb. 22, 1867, the provisions of the joint resolution to provide for codifying the laws relating to customs, approved July 26, 1866, were continued in force until the 1st day of January in the year 1868.

Under the authority and direction of these resolutions, the Department has caused to be prepared the draft of an act embracing all provisions deemed necessary for regulating the foreign and coasting trade, the assessment and collection of duties on goods imported from foreign countries, and for consolidating and perfecting the Navigation Laws. This draft was transmitted to the House of Representatives on the 8th of March last, and the report accompanying it gives a general view of its scope, and an outline of the most important changes in existing laws proposed to be made.

The laws relating to the foreign and coasting trade, and the collection of the revenue from customs, are now dispersed through many volumes of statutes, and have been so frequently modified by amendments of their original provisions, that on many points it is difficult for merchants, as well as for the officers whose duty it is to construe and execute them, to determine what is the law in force.

It is of great importance that laws regulating interests so various and vast, should be so systematized that the rights and duties of the classes whose interest are most directly affected by them may be clearly apparent. Their present complication is a source of serious embarrassment to the mercantile community, and is not less embarrassing to the officers of the customs, whose positions demand prompt action and an intelligent application of law to facts as they arise. The Department has endeavored to obviate these embarrassments, as far as practicable, by regulations and instructions; but these measures are only a partial remedy, and fall far short of supplying the want of a uniform and consistent code. In view of these considerations, it is hoped that the proposed act will receive the early attention of Congress.

### REORGANIZATION OF TREASURY ACCOUNTING OFFICES.

The Secretary respectfully recommends the reorganization of the accounting offices of the Treasury Department, so as to place this branch of the public service under one responsible head, according to what seems to have been designed in the original organization of the Department, and followed until the increase of business led to the creation of the office of Second Comptroller, and subsequently to that of Commissioner of Customs. There are now three officers controlling the settlement of accounts, each independent of the others, and, as a consequence, the rules and decisions are not uniform where the same or like questions arise. In the judgment of the Secretary the concentration of the accounting offices under one head would secure greater efficiency, as well as greater uniformity of practice, than can be expected under a divided supervision. It is believed, also, that it would be advantageous to relieve the Commissioner of Customs of the duty of settling accounts, and to confine his labors to the supervision of the revenue from customs, now sufficiently large to demand his whole time. It is therefore recommended that the office of Chief Comptroller be created, having general supervision of the accounting officers and appellate jurisdiction from their decisions; to which should be transferred the duty of examining and countersigning warrants on the Treasury, and of collecting debts due the Government, now constituting a part of the duties of the First Comptroller; and that the adjustment of accounts pertaining to the customs be restored to the latter office.

### REORGANIZATION OF BUREAUS.

The Secretary also renews the recommendation contained in his last annual report, of a reorganization of the Bureaus of the Department, and most respectfully and earnestly solicits for it the favorable action of Congress. The compensation now paid is inadequate to the services performed, and simple justice to gentlemen of the ability and character of those employed in the Department, requires a liberal addition to their present compensation. Since the rates of compensation now allowed were established, the duties, labors and responsibilities of the Bureaus have been largely increased, and the necessary expenses of living in Washington have been more than doubled.

### THE MINT.

The report of the Director of the Mint contains the usual information relative to the coinage for the past year.

The total value of the bullion deposited at the mint and branches during the fiscal year was $41,893,100 76, of which $40,069,200 06 was in gold and $1,823,900 70 in silver. Deducting the redeposit, the amount of actual deposit was $34,537,048 39.

The coinage for the year was, in gold coin, $28,217,187 50; gold bars, $11,621,691 32; silver coin, $986,871; silver bars, $575,823 18; nickel, copper and bronze coinage, (one, two, three and five-cent pieces,) $1,879,540. Total coinage, $31,083,598 50. Total bars stamped, $12,197,514 50.

The gold deposits of domestic production were, at Philadelphia, $2,418,197 89; at San Francisco, $17,936,169 40; at New-York, $10,320,821 55; at Denver, $130,559 70. The silver deposits were, at Philadelphia, $37,399 72; San Francisco, $744,387 48; New-York, $274,893 19.

The gold and silver deposits of foreign production were $2,674,619 46.

The amount of gold coined at Philadelphia was $10,072,060 86; at San Francisco, $18,225,000; of silver, at Philadelphia, $357,490 38; at San Francisco, $780,048 54; of bronze and nickel and copper, at Philadelphia, $1,879,540. Total number of pieces struck, 54,110,384.

A valuable site for a branch mint in San Francisco has been purchased during the past year, and an additional appropriation will be required for the purpose of erecting a mint building complete in all its appointments upon the Pacific coast.

The Director of the Mint recommends the opening of the branch mint at New-Orleans, upon an economical basis, for the coinage of nickel-copper pieces. The branch mint at Charlotte, North Carolina, is being repaired and placed in condition for melting and assaying the precious metals. It will be unnecessary ever to execute coinage at Denver or Charlotte, and the branch mints at those points should be converted into assay offices, and thus expenses reduced.

The Director also recommends the repeal of the coinage charge, the tax on bullion, and the redemption of the cent. coinage. His remarks upon international coinage, and his suggestions for the protection of gold coins from debasement, are worthy careful consideration.

### MINING STATISTICS.

An appropriation of ten thousand dollars was made by Congress on the the 28th of July, 1866, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect reliable statistical information concerning the gold and silver mines of the Western States and Territories. Under the authority thus conferred upon this Department, Mr. J. Ross Browne was appointed Special Commissioner for the mineral regions west of the Rocky Mountains. His preliminary report was submitted to Congress on the 8th of January, 1867. The districts of New-Mexico, Colorado, Montana, Dakotah and Minnesota were assigned to Mr. James W. Taylor, whose report was submitted on the 13th of February, 1867. No detailed information respecting our mineral resources, the nature and extent of the metalliferous veins, the mode and cost of working the mines, or the yield of bullion, had previously appeared in an official form. Little was known of the local rules and regulations or the practical effect of Federal legislation on the subject of the mineral lands. The value of the information contained in these reports has been attested in a marked degree by the public favor with which they have been received throughout the Atlantic and Pacific States. A new and increasing interest has been manifested in the exploration and development of our mineral regions, both east and west of the Rocky Mountains. As stated in letters of the Department, dated Jan. 8 and Feb. 14, 1867, these reports were merely preliminary. Provision having been made by the Appropriation Act of March 2, 1867, for a continuance of this service, the Special Commissioner, Mr. Browne, has been occupied during the present year in a more thorough examination of the mineral districts within his division. He has traveled extensively over the principal mining regions of the Pacific slope, and collected much valuable information. The scope of his investigations, reaching from British Columbia to the Mexican border, was too extensive to permit of a personal visit to each district, and he deemed it expedient to secure the services of an experienced corps of mining engineers and statisticians to aid him in the performance of his duties. Special instructions were given to them in writing, impressing upon them the necessity of caution in the reception of unverified statements from interested parties, and the importance of accuracy and a critical adherence to facts in their own. Through the services of these assistants, who have visited in person nearly all the districts described, he has been enabled to obtain detailed reports on the products, population, and characteristic features of Utah, Western Montana, Idaho, Washington Territory, Oregon, Nevada, California, and Arizona. The adjacent foreign territories, in which American capital is invested, are also briefly noticed. Particular attention is given to the topographical, geological, and mineralogical features of each State and Territory; to the various systems of mining; the cost of labor and production; the yield of bullion and loss in reduction; and, incidentally, to the climates, facilities for communicating agricultural capabilities, and inducements to immigration and the investment of capital. An important feature connected with the development of the mining interest is presented in the tabular statements accompanying the report. While the prospect is generally favorable, and the permanency of the mineral deposits attested by indisputable evidence, the loss sustained in the treatment of the ores is represented as a serious drawback to the prosperity of this great interest.

On the Comstock Lode, where gold exists chiefly in an uncombined form, the percentage of loss on that metal is comparatively small; but the loss of silver is so great as to suggest the necessity of some means by which the extraordinary drain upon the productive industry of the country may be arrested. With all the improvements derived from seven years' experience, it appears that the average yield of all the ores worked at the present time from the Comstock Lode does not exceed 65 per cent. of the assay value. The net product this year will probably amount to $17,000,000—showing an actual loss to the country, on this single lode, of $9,353,846, of which, by a more economical system of working, a large proportion might be saved. In other districts the loss is greater or less, according to the character of the ore and the facilities for its reduction. Assuming our total gold and silver product to be $75,000,000 for the calendar year 1867, it is estimated that the aggregate loss on the production of this amount of bullion does not fall far short of $25,000,000. Indian hostilities and other causes have retarded the progress of the mining interest in Montana, Idaho, Colorado and Arizona; but, under the most favorable circumstances, such a drain upon our resources as that to which attention is now called would appear to demand the serious consideration of the Government.

### NATIONAL MINING SCHOOL.

The Special Commissioner recommends, as the only possible remedy, the establishment at some central point, west of the Rocky Mountains, of a national mining school, organized upon comprehensive principles, analagous in its general design and scope to the great mining schools of Europe. By the concentration of scientific experience upon the processes of mining and metallurgy, and the analytical and working tests that could be applied to the different ores, where individual enterprise has so long and so signally failed, it is believed the results would be beneficial. Without assuming to suggest by what means this object could be best accomplished, the Secretary deems it due to the enterprising pioneers of the West, who have opened up a vast empire to settlement and civilization, that their wishes, as represented by the Commissioners, should meet with the most favorable consideration. Whatever can be done to promote their welfare will be a national benefit; and none will question that the tendency of scientific institutions is to strengthen the bonds of interest and sympathy between a people separated by a diversity of pursuits and the circumstances of their geographical position.

An interesting and instructive report, by Mr. Taylor, upon the situation and prospects of gold and silver mining east of the Rocky Mountains, embracing some notice of the Alleghanian and Canadian gold-fields, in addition to the mining statistics of New-Mexico, Colorado and Eastern Montana, will also be presented to Congress.

### LIGHTHOUSE.

The report from the Lighthouse Board, with estimates of appropriations for the year commencing with July 1, 1868, herewith submitted, is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress. The progress made in renovating and restoring the aids to navigation, so seriously injured during the late war, is all that could be expected from the means and time at command. The establishment increases with the opening of new channels to commerce and the rapidly-increasing population of the country, and Congress may rely on the judicious application of all means appropriated to that end.

### COAST SURVEY.

The operations of the Cost Survey have been continued during the past year with accustomed vigor, and progress has been made in all portions of the coast heretofore provided for by appropriations. The estimates for the next fiscal year have been prepared with a view to keeping up the work efficiently, on the scale to which it has been developed by the demands of navigation, and accompany this report.

### ALASKA.

For the collection of the revenue from customs in the territory recently acquired from Russia, until permanent arrangements shall have been made by Congress, a special agent of the Department was dispatched in August last to Sitka, in company with the agent designated by the State Department, to receive the formal transfer of the Territory; and for the further protection of the revenue, as well as to obtain information to guide in the establishment of ports and collection districts, the steam cutter *Lincoln* was order to extend her cruising limits to these possessions. An officer of the service, familiar with the coast, accompanied by several officers of the Coast Survey, was sent from the Department, with detailed instructions, to take charge of the vessel for the cruise. A general reconnoissance of the coast was ordered, including soundings, location of lights and ascertainment of available channels of commerce. Attention was also especially directed to subjects of scientific inquiry suggested by the Smithsonian Institution.

The steamer sailed late in July, and a full report of her operations is expected within a brief period. When received it will be promptly communicated to Congress, with such information as the Department has been able to collect from other sources, and suggestions as to the creation of collection districts for customs and internal revenue.

### THE REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue marine consists at present of forty-three vessels, comprising twenty-five steamers and eighteen sailing vessels, of which seventeen of the former and sixteen of the latter are employed on the Atlantic coast, two of each description on the Pacific, and six steamers, each of over 500 tons burden, on the Great Lakes. Five steamers, of 350 tons burden and upwards, have been sold, in pursuance of the power conferred upon the Department by the act of April 20, 1866, and eight sailing vessels, ranging in burden from 120 to 220 tons, better suited to the wants of the service, have been constructed. Four of the steamers now in commission are small tugs, employed (two at New-York, one at Boston, and one at New-Orleans) in a special boarding and inspecting service. These are found to be so serviceable that others like them will be employed, as occasion may require, in place of the larger vessels not so well suited to the service, which will be disposed of as may be found convenient. The expenses of the service have considerably increased within a few years past, owing not only to the increased number of vessels which the circumstances of our commerce have required, and to the consequent employment of additional officers and men, but chiefly to the unprecedented advance in the price of all necessary supplies, and consequent indispensable increase in the pay of officers and men. Since 1861 these supplies have advanced at rates varying from thirty-three to one hundred per cent. All these expenses are now paid from the general customs fund, and are limited in amount only by the direction of the Secretary. They have now attained such a magnitude as to make it desirable that Congress should signify its views in regard to the subject by providing a specific appropriation for them. A bill for that purpose was presented a few months since by the Department, which received the approval of one branch of the Legislature, but did not become a law. The expenses of the service will form distinct items in the regular estimates to be submitted for the coming fiscal year.

### MARINE HOSPITAL.

The expenses of the Marine Hospital establishment continue quite large, notwithstanding persistent efforts to secure economy. The receipts from the tax are still found insufficient to meet them, and it will be necessary to provide for the deficiency, as heretofore, from the public treasury. It is suggested that, in accordance with the example afforded by the military establishment, authority may be given for the annual appropriation of so much of the proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures under the customs laws as may suffice to meet the deficiency unprovided for by the tax.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

Efforts for the prevention and detection of smuggling have been actively continued during the year, with considerable success, at a comparatively moderate expense, and without any charge upon the public treasury, the proceed of fines, penalties and forfeitures having proved sufficient to sustain the charge and pay into the Treasury a surplus of more than $300,000.

Quite a large amount of stock of private corporations is held by the United States, in the custody of the Department, which is a constant source of embarrassment to the Government and to the respective companies. A schedule is annexed exhibiting these stocks, and the manner in which they were obtained. It will be observed that they were acquired by subscription, under special authority of law, in aid of projects of internal improvement. However proper and beneficial such measures may have been at the time of their inception, no good purpose can now be subserved by longer retaining the interests thus acquired, and it is recommeded that authority be conferred by law for the sale of them. Such a course, it is believed, will be altogether acceptable to the various corporations.

A portion of the first annual report of the Director of the Bureau of Statistics is submitted herewith, the entire report being in course of preparation for separate publication. It contains a survey of the operations of the Bureau; a careful analysis, illustrated by numerous tables, of our commerce during the past year; together with late returns of population, immigration, manufactures, mining and agriculture. These subjects are particularly interesting at the present time, and the report of the Director cannot fail to attract the attention of Congress and the people.

From the report of the Third Auditor, to which attention is invited, it is apparent that a change should be made in regard to the adjustment and settlement of the war claims that come before his Bureau; that a period should be fixed within which claims should be presented, and that measures should be adopted to perpetuate the testimony in cases of claims that are disallowed. Even now, while all the facts are fresh and attainable, fraudulent claims are frequently presented; and when, by a lapse of time, it will be difficult, if not impossible, to obtain testimony in regard to their true character, fraudulent claims will be quite likely to increase in numbers and amounts.

The report of the Treasurer, exhibiting, as it does, the condition of the Treasury and the extent of its operations during the past year, and presenting views upon some interesting matters by an officer of large experience, merits especial attention. The reports of the other Bureau officers are also of unusual interest and value.

The work upon the public buildings throughout the country has been prosecuted with unusual energy. It has been the aim of the Supervising Architect, under the direction of the Secretary, to have all public buildings constructed in the most substantial manner, and completed—with a view to economy, as rapidly as possible. The rapidity with which the north wing of the Treasury is approaching completion must be gratifying to Congress.

### THE PARIS MONETARY CONGRESS.

The Department of State has referred to this Department, for consideration, the official report of the proceedings of the International Monetary Conference, held at Paris in June and July of the present year, and also the report of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, the delegate in that Conference from the United States of America. This Conference was diplomatic in its constitution, having been formally called by the Government of France, by official invitations to most of the civilized nations. Its object as stated by the Minister of France at Washington, was a general interchange of views, and also "to seek for a basis for ulterior negotiation," on the subject of a unified coinage for the use of the world. It appears by the official report that the Conference, on full deliberation, has agreed on such a basis, which is now transmitted to the different nations for their consideration and decision respectively. The matters thus presented are of high monetary interest to the United States, and merit the attentive and careful examination of its public authorities, executive and legislative. They are fully discussed in the separate report of Mr. Ruggles, under the following heads:

1. The composition and character of the Conference, embracing 19 separate nations, with a population of 320,000,000 inhabitants.
2. The importance of including, in the proposed monetary reform, the nations of Central and South America.
3. The necessity of monetary union between the Eastern and Western Continents.
4. The intermediate position of the two Americas between Western Europe and Eastern Asia, and their duty as the principal producers of the gold of the world.
5. The cost of recoinage required by the proposed unification, with full statistics of the coinage, past and present, of the United States, Great Britain and France.

| | |
|---|---|
| The gold coinage of the United States, from 1792 to 1851, the report states to have been | $180,184,268 |
| Of Great Britain, from 1816 to 1851 | 480,105,755 |
| Of France, from 1793 to 1851 | 324,492,516 |
| Total | $984,782,639 |
| From 1851 to 1866 (fifteen years) there was coined by the United States | $665,352,323 |
| Great Britain | 455,215,095 |
| France | 987,788,298 |
| Total | $2,108,356,316 |

6. The probable rate of future product of gold in the United States.
7 and 8. The history of the varying coinages of Europe, and their gradual consolidation.
9. The contrast presented by the coinage of the United States as unified by the Constitution.
10. The necessity of intercontinental monetary conferences of nations. First attempt in the Congress at Berlin in 1863.
11. Quadripartite monetary treaty of December, 1865, between France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, with subsequent adhesion of the Pontifical States and of Greece, partially unifying Europe.
12. The necessity of a single standard exclusively of gold. The fallacy and impossibility of a double standard of gold and silver.
13. A "common denominator," or unit, of gold of defined weight and value, rendering "dollars" and "francs" synonymous, or mutually convertible.
14. Action in the Conference by the delegates from Great Britain.
15. The consent of France to issue a new gold coin of 25 francs to circulate side by side with the half-eagle of the United States and the sovereign of Great Britain, when reduced to that value.

The proper examination of a subject so comprehensive can hardly fail to benefit the Government and the people of the United States. In commending the report to the due consideration of Congress, the Secretary deems it sufficient, for the present, to express his full concurrence in the view of public duty embodied in the following extract:

"Let us never forget that the two Americas are Christian members of the great family of nations, and that the unification of money may be close akin to other and higher objects of Christian concord. We cannot wisely or rightfully remain in continental isolation. Integral portions of the mighty organism of modern civilization, let us ever fraternally and promptly take our part in the world-wide works of peace."

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

## GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Tuesday, Dec. 3, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, bbls | .... | Barley, bushels | 540 |
| Flour, bbls | 14,081 | Malt, bushels | .... |
| Flour, bags | .... | Peas, bushels | .... |
| Cornmeal, bbls | .... | Pork, bbls | 740 |
| Cornmeal, bags | 770 | Cut Meats, pkgs | 1,047 |
| Wheat, bushels | 91,335 | Lard, pkgs | 1,541 |
| Corn, bushels | 25,309 | Beef, tcs. and bbls | 3,527 |
| Rye, bushels | 1,134 | Whisky, bbls | 716 |
| Oats, bushels | 67,014 | Petroleum, bbls | 2,824 |

ASHES—Continue very quiet at $8 50@$8 62 for Pots, and $10 75@$11 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

CANDLES—Have been in moderate demand at steady rates.

COFFEE—Has been in light request and on the decline, including Java at 24¾c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@17c.; Rio, 12¾c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c., in gold, ℔ lb. The week's receipts of Rio have been 17,482 bags; sales of Rio, 12,805 bags. Stock of Coffee, in first hands, to-day, 130,763 bags, including, according to Messrs. Wm. Scott & Son, of Rio and Santos, 106,032 bags; of Java, Government, equal to 1,519 bags; Ceylon, 13,700; Maracaibo, 14,055; Laguayra, 1,781; St. Domingo, 500, and of other descriptions, 3,176.

COTTON—A fairly active business has been transacted to-day, but at some further modification of prices, chiefly in the instances of other than Middling grades, which have held their ground pretty well. Three-fourths of the purchases were for export. Spinners bought moderately. There was rather more of a speculative temper manifested. The aggregate sales were 4,559 bales, including 3,387 bales to shippers, 628 bales to spinners, and 544 bales to speculators, against receipts of 7,115 bales.

*Closing prices of Cotton:*

| | Uplands. | Mobile. | N. O. & Tex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13¾ | 13¾ | 14½@— |
| Good ordinary | 14½ | 14¾ | 15 @15¼ |
| Low Middling | 15 | 15¼ | 15¾@16 |
| Middling | 15¾ | 16 | 16¼@16½ |
| Good Middling | 17 | 17 | 17½@— |

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 8,102 |
| Receipts last week | 22,232 |
| Receipts preceding week | 22,790 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867 | 146,387 |
| Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867 | 604,787 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 657,431 |
| Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867 | 657,431 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 511,630 |
| Exports week ending to-day | 10,432 |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 78,883 |
| Exports since Jan. 1 | 396,521 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 472 594 |
| Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866 | 381,099 |
| Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866 | 495,309 |
| Estimated stock on hand here | 44,500 |

*Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866 | 2,571,040 |
| Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867 | 407,000 |
| Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867 | 1,951,988 |
| Receipts preceding cotton year | 2,154,476 |
| Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates | 156,000 |
| Exports from all the ports year ending Sep. 1, 1867 | 1,557,054 |
| Exports preceding cotton year | 1,554,664 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867 | 80,296 |
| Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates | 208,000 |

FISH—The demand has been moderate since our last, at about previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in fair request, at essentially unaltered rates, though other than extra State brands have been without buoyancy. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $7 90@$8 90; very inferior to fair ordinary so called extra State at $9@$9 60; common to very good genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 70@$10 30; poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 25@$10 15 ℔ bbl. We now quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine State and Western | $7 90@$8 90 |
| Extra State | 9 00@10 30 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c | 9 00@12 00 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands | 9 25@10 15 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 10 20@12 25 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 00@12 25 |
| Common to choice extra Missouri | 10 30@15 00 |

Southern Flour has been inactive at former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 920 bbls., at $9 35@$15 for common to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in limited request at $7@$9 for inferior to very choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 250 bbls. Corn Meal is less active at $6 15 for City, $6@$6 10 for Jersey, $6 50 for Western, and $6 65 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 450 bbls. and sacks at $11@$13 25 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand at $4 00@$4 30, as extremes, ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quoted off about 2c. ℔ bushel, and has been rather more sought after at the reduced figures, mainly for export. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 73,500 bushels, including Canada Club, in bond, at $2 30; White Michigan at $3; No. 1 Spring, poor to very choice, $2 23@$2 27; No. 2 Spring, $2 18@$2 21, chiefly at $2 18 for Common; rejected Spring at $2 01; White and Amber State at $2 67½; White California at $3 ℔ bushel. Corn has been a shade lower and in moderate request. Sales have been reported of 101,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 33½ for old mixed Western, in store and afloat, closing at $1 32½@$1 33 for good to prime, afloat; $1 26@$1 30 for new mixed Western; and $1 21@$1 25 for new White Jersey and Pennsylvania, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quiet at unchanged prices. Barley has been in fair request and firm. Sales have been reported of 46,500 bushels at $1 70 for Canada West, and $1 54@$1 55 for State, ℔ bushel. Barley Malt has been in limited demand at $1 60 ℔ bushel. Oats have been less sought after and quoted about 1c. lower. We quote Western at 79c.@80½c., in store and afloat, chiefly at 80c.@80½c. ℔ bushel. Sales 56,000 bushels.

HAY—North River has been in fair demand at 75c.@80c. for shipping, and $1 10@$1 50 for poor to very choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 60c.@75c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive but steady, including American at 35c.@65c. for new; older growths, 10c.@50c., and Foreign 60c.@65c. ℔ lb.

HIDES—Have been quiet at former prices.

LEATHER—Has been moderately dealt in at unchanged prices.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@52c.; English Islands at 58c.@54c., ℔ gallon. Stock, 8,926 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Continue very quiet, including Spirits Turpentine at 54½c.@56c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $2 95@$7 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch, $3 75@$4 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue inactive and heavy, including Crude Whale at 68c.@74c.; Bleached Whale, 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2 10@$2 15; Unbleached do. at $2 32½@$2 35; Lard Oil at $1@$1 20; Red Oil at 60c.@78c.; Linseed Oil at $1@$1 05 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in very limited request and heavy at 16¾c.@17c. for Crude; 10½c.@11½c. for Crude, in bulk; 23c.@26c. as extremes, for Refined, in bond, and 44½c.@46c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite heavy to-day. Many of the buyers of yesterday have been sellers to-day. The demand has been very moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,800 bbls., (part in settlement of contracts,) at $21 12@$21 37 for Mess, closing at $21 25, regular way; $18@$18 25 for Prime, and $19 50@$21 for Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet and depressed at 11½c.@13c. for Hams, and 8c.@9c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 225 pkgs. Bacon has been in less request; sales 120 boxes City, at 11½c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Lard is dull and drooping; sales have been reported since our last of 520 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c.; and 500 tcs. deliverable last half of January and first half of February, at 13¼c.@13½c., ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs are in good demand at 8¾c.@9c. ℔ lb. Beef continues in moderate request at $13@$18 50 for Plain Mess; $19 50@$21 for Extra do.; and $21 for Plate; sales have been reported of 425 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in less request; sales 380 tcs.; including Prime Mess at $31 50@$32 50, and India Mess at $35@$36 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams are in more demand at from $27@$31 for poor to choice, sales 650 bbls. Butter is in moderate request at 38c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 52c.@55c. for fancy do., and 18c.@39c. for inferior to prime Western, ℔ lb. Cheese continues in very moderate demand at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales, 122,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 61,000 lbs. Stearine at 11¾c.@12½c.; 47,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in rather more demand and quoted at from 30c.@32c., in bond, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Moderate engagements have been reported to-day, at about former rates. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bales of Cotton at ¼@5-16d. by sail, and ⅝@¾d. by steamer, ℔ lb.; 37,500 bushels Corn at 8½@8¾d. by sail, ℔ bushel; 25 tierces Beef, by steamer, at 7s. 6d. ℔ tierce; 40 boxes Bacon, by steamer, at 45s.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by sail, at 35s. ℔ ton. For a French port, direct, a bark with Wheat, on private terms. For Oporto, a British brig with Wheat, at 7s. 6d. ℔ quarter. For Bremen, 200 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 1c. ℔ lb.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,**
No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

**ORANGE PRIORY.**
A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept. 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, New-Jersey.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 17 West 38th-st.

Business Colleges,
Ellsworth's
New System of Penmanship.

For the practical education of young men. CENTRAL COLLEGE, No. 756 Broadway, corner 8th-st.; UP-TOWN COLLEGE, corner 42d-st. and 6th-av. For particulars write, call or send for circulars. H. W. ELLSWORTH, Principal and Proprietor.

**LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,**
**NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,**
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Six have just entered college unconditionally—four Columbia, one Harvard, one Yale. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

**MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON**
WILL REOPEN
HIS CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
NO. 212 5TH-AV., CORNER 26TH-ST.,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11.

**WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,**
No. 125 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments, and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st., old No. 32, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.

**WENTWORTH INSTITUTE.**
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.
MRS. S. A. STELWAGON, Principal.
The Winter Term commences Nov. 21, 1867.

**REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL**
For the careful
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 917 Broadway.

**BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, &c.**—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, give private instruction day or evening, and qualify pupils practically for head book-keepers. They also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and make elegant business penmen.

**COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.**—One of the pleasantest locations, finest buildings and best schools in the State; with 12 teachers; double rooms, papered, carpeted and fully furnished. Send for circular. Winter term commences Dec. 17. ORREN PERKINS, Principal.

**HOME INSTITUTE—TARRYTOWN, N. Y.**—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1867. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

**MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND** French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York. For full information see circular. Address as above

**TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,** No. 260 Bowery.—Private instruction, day and evening, in Book-keeping, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Correspondence, &c. Ladies department.

**FRENCH LANGUAGE.—AN ADDITIONAL** engagement desired, either in a school or private family, by Prof. L. ARNAUD, No. 400 6th-av.; also, evening lessons and classes.

**IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN,** N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**FRENCH LESSONS AND FRENCH** board, in a French teacher's family, No. 218 East 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

**HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—TERM** opens DEC. 30. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.

**THE MISSES WATSONS' SCHOOL FOR** misses and children, at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

**MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL,** White Plains, New-York.
O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

## TEACHERS.

**TEACHER OR GOVERNOR.—A MARRIED** German gentleman of high education, teaches German, French and Italian, at the pupil's residence, at $1 a lesson; or would accept a situation as teacher in an institution, or as visiting governor in a family of high standing by taking charge of the general education of its children. Address T, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

**A YOUNG GENTLEMAN LATELY ARRIVED** from Paris, and being disengaged in the evening, would like to find a few pupils to teach them the French language at their residence. Address G. H., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

**A MALE TEACHER WANTED—IMMEDIATELY,** for the English branches. Call at the Institute, No. 532 Broadway.

**A LADY WISHES PUPILS AT THEIR** homes in English and Drawing. Address Miss GATES, Station F.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

**DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.**—In the matter of ABNER S. HAIGHT, one of the members of the firm of MYRICK, HAIGHT & CO., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of ABNER S. HAIGHT, one of the members of the firm of Myrick, Haight & Co, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said District, adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove his debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, in said District, on the 20th day of December, A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of JOHN FITCH Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, Messenger.
DEC. 3, 1867.

**IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF** WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN HASLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, E. D., deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence No. 13, South 6th-st., in the City Brooklyn, E. D., on or before the 1st day of June next.
Dated this 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.
n20-law6mW* SOLOMON MAHLER, Executor.

**PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN** W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of Samuel W. Reynolds, late of the town of Greenburgh, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned administrator, of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of Prichard, Choate & Smith, No. 49 Wall-st., New-York City, on or before the 10th day of May, A. D. 1868.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1867.
N6law6mW* DUNCAN SMITH, Administrator.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS, BELLS, &c.**—Great bargains—500 new carriages and sleighs, several second-hand, will now be offered at great bargains. CALVIN WITTY'S carriage depot, Nos. 636 and 638 Broadway; Nos. 166, 168 and 170 Crosby-st.

## STATIONERY.

**THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.**—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

## COAL.

**PARMELE BROTHERS**
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGLISH CANNEL, LIVERPOOL, NEWCASTLE
and all kinds of Anthracite
COAL.
Gas Companies, dealers and families supplied. Yards IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.
Offices No. 32 Pine-st. and No. 10 Union-square, (East side.)

## DENTISTRY.

**COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED** the anesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas to administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

## MUSICAL.

**THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE**
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

**MASON & HAMLIN, MANUFACTURERS OF CABINET ORGANS,** awarded FIRST PRIZE MEDAL at the PARIS EXPOSITION, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, offer at their warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, the largest assortment in the country of instruments of this class. Prices: $75, $90, $100, $110, $125, $140, $160, $170, $180, $200, to $1,000 and upwards each; uniform to all and invariable. The close examination of their instruments by the most critical judges is respectfully solicited.

**THE SEVENTH PIANO-FORTE DISTRIBUTION** of the UNITED STATES MUTUAL PIANO-FORTE ASSOCIATION will take place on the 18th of December, at their Office and Warerooms in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. New subscribers taken in daily. They have the same privilege of obtaining their pianos, by paying two-thirds of the cost price cash down and the balance in installments.

**NEW PATENT PIANOS.**
RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Piano-fortes with Patent Combination Sounding-Boards.
This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment. Warerooms, 644 and 646 Broadway, N. Y.

**PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.,**
NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MANUFACTURERS OF ORGANS AND MELODEONS, AND DEALERS IN PIANOS.
"For the best Cabinet Organs a 'Gold Medal.'" Am. Inst., N. Y., and the first prize wherever exhibited. Instruments to let and sold by installments.

**KINDT & MANZ**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOM, NO. 8 5 BROADWAY,
Between 17th and 18th sts., New-York.

**T. H. CHAMBERS & SON INVITE** Piano dealers and professors to examine their IMPROVED NEW-SCALE PIANOS just finished, which combine all the essential attributes of a perfect Piano, constituting the "CHAMBERS" PIANO the best now manufactured. Factory No. 14 6th-st.; Warerooms 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

**WATERS' FIRST-PREMIUM PIANOS,** with Agraffe Treble.—Melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs at great bargains. Any of the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received from one to two years. Chickering's, Steinway's, Bradbury's, Worcester's and the Arion Pianos to let. Pianos tuned and repaired. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons. Illustrated catalogues mailed. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

**A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FIRST-CLASS** new Pianos, for sale and to rent on reasonable terms, at
HAINES BROTHERS'
warerooms, No. 46 East 14th-st., Union-square. Rent allowed if purchased within a year.

**PIANO-FORTES.**—THE BEST AND CHEAPEST instrument manufactured in New-York is by
JENNYS & SON,
Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.,
Between 2d and 3d avs.

**$100** TO $600.—NEW AND SECOND-HAND piano-fortes cheap for cash; also to let and for sale on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT** a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

**SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.—JOSEPHINE P. BRUCE** against SAMUEL C. BRUCE.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and State of New-York, and serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 7, 1867.
JOHN J. TYLER, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 200 Broadway, New-York.
The complaint in the above entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the 18th day of October, 1867. JOHN J. TYLER,
n13-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorney.

## MEDICAL.

**TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.**
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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**DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY** be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

**DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN** and Accoucher, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure and immediate relief to the most anxious patient. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

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**MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH** regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
14th-st. and Irving-place.
IL TROVATORE. Characters by Mme. Louisa Kapp-Young, Mme. Natali Testa, Sig. Pancani, Sig. Bellini.
Matinee at 1 o'clock, P. M.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by the Worrell sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, O. . Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Welsh Edwards, H. C. Ryner, Lingard, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE BLACK CROOK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MAUD'S PERIL. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, Browne, Pope, Durand, Sherman, Curran, Cashin, White, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Mary Barrett, Mrs. John Sefton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE
24th-st., 5th-av. and Broadway.
FRA DIAVOLO AND JENNY LIND.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THE UNION PRISONER, large collection of wild animals, living gorilla, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION. Philip Phillips sings.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
No. 661 Broadway.
EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
Cordova's Humorous Lecture—THE GENTLEMAN FROM ENGLAND.

MASONIC HALL LECTURE ROOM,
No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
GREAT POULTRY SHOW.

DODWORTH HALL,
No. 806 Broadway.
NAST'S CARICATURNIA.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

In the French Corps Legislatif, Monday, M. JULES FAVRE delivered an eloquent speech against the policy of the Government on the Roman question. He said that before assuming the responsibility of intervention, the Government should have convened the Legislature. He looked upon the sending of the expedition to Rome as a violation of justice and an injury to the cause of France.

A disastrous cyclone has visited Bombay, causing great damage to property and to crops.

The Cunard steamship *China*, from Liverpool Nov. 23 and Queenstown Nov. 24, reached Boston yesterday. The mails will be due in this City this morning.

### CONGRESS.

After the calling of the roll in the Senate, yesterday, it was ordered, on motion of Mr. BUCKALEW, that the word "honorable" be stricken from before the names of Senators. Several petitions were presented and referred to Committees. The Standing Committees were then announced by the Clerk. The Secretary of the Treasury was instructed to report the amount of taxes collected from National Banks by the several States, the amount of bonds deposited by them with the Government, the amount of interest paid annually thereon in gold, and their value in legal tenders. The President's Message was received and read, after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the Speaker presented several communications from the Secretary of War, all of which were referred to the Military Committee. A resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of so amending the Revenue laws as to assess the tax on whisky according to the capacity of the still, was adopted. The President's message having been received, Mr. SCHENCK made some remarks relative to its having been published in the newspapers previous to its delivery in Congress, and thought such proceeding disrespectful toward Congress. The message was then read, and after some further debate, was referred to the Committee of the Whole. The report of the Committee on Elections having been received, Messrs. BECK, JONES and KNOTT were sworn in, Mr. GROVER not being present. Mr. SCHENCK introduced a bill abolishing the tax on cotton grown after the year 1867. A lengthy debate followed, but without having reached definite action, the House adjourned.

### LOCAL.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN was reelected Mayor yesterday by 21,590 majority over both the opposing candidates. The whole vote polled was 104,132, a reduction of about 8,000 from the vote at the election last month, and 31,000 less than the registered vote of the City. All of the Aldermen elected are Democrats. All but three were the nominees of Tammany Hall. The Councilmen elected were all Tammany nominees. Of the seven School Commissioners elected three are Republicans. For Civil Justice, THADDEUS H. LANE, Tammany nominee, was elected by a large majority. The election was one of the quietest ever held in this City. No disturbance of any kind took place, and but few arrests for illegal voting were made. Meetings were held at the various political headquarters in the evening, and speeches were made by ISAIAH RYNDERS, CHAS. S. SPENCER and others. At the Republican headquarters the assemblage adjourned without waiting for the election returns.

Dr. HARRIS' weekly letter to the Board of Health yesterday reports the number of deaths in New-York last week at 362, and in Brooklyn at 131—or, as about 20 in 1,000 in the former, and 19 per 1,000 in the latter City. The number of deaths among those who had exceeded the octogenarian age was 12. The so-called zymotic diseases, as a class, still keep at a minimum ratio in the list of the causes of death among us, but the amount of infant mortality is not much reduced.

Judge BARNARD, of the Supreme Court, granted an injunction yesterday, in the case of JANSEN *vs.* The Board of Health. The plaintiff is a butcher, doing business in Avenue B, below Fortieth-street, and brought the action to restrain the Health Board from interfering with him in driving cattle to his slaughter-house. This decision is regarded as a victory for about four hundred butchers who do business below Fortieth-street.

An exhibition of the American Poultry Society was opened yesterday at the Masonic Hall, in Thirteenth-street. There were 270 fowls on exhibition, and the entries were not complete. The display is a fine one.

STEPHEN GOEGHEAN, WM. H. CROGAN and JOHN C. CROGAN were yesterday committed to the Tombs to await the result of an alleged felonious assault on LAWRENCE DELMAR on the 26th ult. It is charged that they stabbed him.

The jury in the case of the blacksmith BLAIR, killed in Brooklyn by the discharge of a revolver barrel he had placed in the fire and was about to repair, returned a verdict yesterday of "accidental death."

Capt. C. C. DUNCAN, of the *Quaker City*, gave an account at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, of the excursion made on that vessel to Europe and the Holy Land last Summer. Mr. BEECHER presided.

The Kings County Board of Supervisors met yesterday and transacted but little business besides making the salary of the County Judge elect $5,000 per annum.

A child 19 months old was found dead in a tenement-house in Brooklyn, yesterday. Its mother, ANN MCGUIRE, was intoxicated, and it had starved to death.

General business was rather more active yesterday. Flour was steady, as a rule. Wheat, Corn, Oats and Pork were lower. Cotton irregular. Other articles essentially unchanged. Moderate freight engagements were reported.

## The Mayoralty Election.

The election for Mayor yesterday resulted in an overwhelming victory for Mayor HOFFMAN. He received 62,622 votes, against 22,911 for WOOD and 18,291 for DARLING. The aggregate vote cast was but 6,576 less than was cast at the State election in November, while the Democratic vote was 773 greater. The Republican vote fell off 7,359. These facts are in themselves so impressive as to make comment not only superfluous but almost ridiculous.

## The President's Message.

The President's Message, which was published at length in yesterday's TIMES, is an able document, as have been all the State papers of President JOHNSON. Its style is clear and very forcible. There is neither vagueness in its statements, nor weakness in its phrases. But its temper savors far too much of arrogance—its spirit is far too bitter and hostile—its pervading tone is too decidedly one of stern rebuke and denunciation, to permit the hope that it will contribute anything to the pacification of the country, and the restoration of the peace and concord of which all its States and sections stand so much in need.

The Constitution provides that the President "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient." This is his authority, and his only authority, for sending messages to Congress at all. In this Message we get very little "information" as to the state of the Union. Two-thirds of the whole document is devoted to a strong, argumentative, vehement denunciation of the past action of Congress; and the only "measure" which is recommended in this connection is the prompt repeal of the laws in which this action is embodied. The usage of some of his predecessors may be held to vindicate the President's *right* to send such a document, almost as dictatorial in its form as it is arrogant in its temper, into Congress, in place of the "information" for which the Constitution intended to provide. But in the present state of the public mind, under the existing emergencies of the nation, and in view of the passions engendered by the past conflicts between the two departments of the Government, no reflecting man can fail to see that such an exercise of that "right" is in itself a flagrant and a perilous wrong.

If the President had given to Congress clear and reliable "information" as to the practical working of the laws which he condemns;—if he had told them how they are received by the classes of people whom they most directly affect,—what evils to political and civil society their enforcement is producing, and what further evils are apprehended from them;—if he had followed these statements by calm and judicious suggestions as to the "measures" by which their defects could be cured and the evils they threaten could be averted, he would have complied much more directly with the injunctions of the Constitution, and would have commanded a much more respectful and considerate hearing from Congress. But he does nothing of the sort. He reasons, remonstrates and contends with Congress, and denounces it for the action it has already taken. Moreover, everything which he says in this Message he has said before. He urges now precisely the same objections to the Congressional plan of reconstruction which he urged before it became a law. He gives Congress no reason why it should repeal that law, which he had not already given why they should not pass it. We have no new "information," no new facts, no new arguments even upon this subject. He tells Congress that the action it took at the last session was unconstitutional, arbitrary, harsh and cruel in its effect, at war with the best interests of the country, and certain to produce nothing but disaster and ruin. But he had told Congress all this before its action was taken, and yet it did not prevent the passage of the law. His repetition of denunciations, which failed of effect when they were in time and place, now that they are wholly out of time and out of place, is as undignified and unworthy of him as it cannot fail to prove offensive and exasperating to those to whom it is addressed.

The effect of this portion of the Message will be to widen the breach between the President and Congress, (if, indeed, that be possible,) and to increase the chances that the action of the latter will be as unwise and inconsiderate as the words of the former. The President could have done nothing more certain to destroy all chance of his exerting a wholesome influence on Congress than he has done in this vehement and vituperative denunciation of the action it has already taken.

In the following passage the President goes still further in this perilous direction:

> "How far the duty of the President to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution requires him to go in opposing any unconstitutional act of Congress, is a very serious and important question, on which I have deliberated much, and felt extremely anxious to reach a proper conclusion. Where an act has been passed according to the forms of the Constitution by the supreme legislative authority, and is regularly enrolled among the public statutes of the country, Executive resistance to it, especially in times of high party excitement, would be likely to produce violent collision between the respective adherents of the two branches of the government. *This would be simply civil war, and civil war must be resorted to only as the last remedy for the worst of evils.* Whatever might tend to provoke it should be most carefully avoided. A faithful and conscientious magistrate will concede very much to honest error, and something even to perverse malice, before he will endanger public peace, and he will not adopt forcible measures or such as might lead to force, so long as those which are peaceable remain open to him or to his constituents. *It is true that cases may occur in which the Executive would be compelled to stand on his rights and maintain them regardless of all consequences.* If Congress should pass an act which is not only in palpable conflict with the Constitution, but will certainly, if carried out, produce immediate and irreparable injury to the organic structure of the Government, and if there be neither judicial remedy for the wrongs it inflicts nor power in the people to protect themselves without the official aid of their elected defender; if, for instance, the legislative department should pass an act, even through all the forms of law, to abolish a coördinate department of the Government—in such a case *the President must take the high responsibilities of his office and save the life of the nation at all hazards.*"

Congress will certainly be quite excusable for regarding this as a distinct *threat*, hypothetical only in form,—intended as such to influence and control its action.

The doctrines of the Message on the currency, on the obligations of the Government to maintain its plighted faith, and on the duty of relieving and equalizing the burdens of taxation, are such as must commend themselves to general approval. The summary presented of the operations of the various departments of the Government, is clear and gratifying; the purchase by treaty of Alaska and the islands of St. Thomas and St. John is briefly but forcibly vindicated, and several questions of importance, in connection with our foreign relations, are commended to the consideration of Congress.

As a whole we regard the Message as the least satisfactory,—as calculated, at this particular crisis in national affairs, to do the least good and the most harm, of any which President JOHNSON has sent to Congress. It will contribute less than any other to the restoration of a peaceful and considerate temper, and will do more than any other to increase and confirm the rancor and acrimony of feeling from which the country has suffered so much already. A stronger censure could not well be passed upon it.

## The Secretary and the Financial Situation.

The first point in the present Treasury Report is one of figures, relating to the revenues and expenditures of the fiscal year 1867, and to the progress in the reduction of the Public Debt out of the surplus of the former. These figures approach much nearer the estimates of the Secretary made in December, 1866, than the actual revenues and expenditures of the previous year contrasted with his estimates of December, 1865. The Gold Customs of 1867 amount to $176,000,000. The estimate was for $160,000,000. The Direct Internal Taxes to $270,000,000. The estimate was for $285,000,000. The Miscellaneous receipts, including Land sales, to $44,000,000. The estimate was for $29,000,000. The total income to $490,600,000. The estimate was for $475,000,000. The Public Debt compared as follows on the 30th of June, the close of the fiscal year:

| | 1866. June 30. | 1867. June 30. |
|---|---|---|
| Debt outstanding | $2,783,425,489 | $2,692,199,215 |
| Less cash on hand | 132,887,549 | 180,399,202 |
| Debt unprovided for | $2,650,538,330 | $2,511,800,013 |
| Further reduction to Nov. 1, 1867 | | 20,295,563 |
| Public debt at date of present report | | $2,491,504,450 |

The receipts of the first quarter of the current fiscal year amount to $121,000,000—that is, July 1 to Sept. 30—as against $158,000,000 for the corresponding quarter the previous year. The estimates for the remaining three quarters amount to $296,000,000, as against $342,600,000 received for the same period last year. Total actual and estimated receipts, $417,000,000; expenditures, exclusive of reduction of Public Debt, $393,000,000. Of this estimated surplus of $24,000,000, the sum of $20,295,563 (as above stated) had already been applied to the reduction of the Debt at the close of the first four months of the fiscal year.

It is scarcely safe or necessary to anticipate the Secretary's estimates for the succeeding fiscal year ending June 30, 1869. He places his revenues at $381,000,000, and his expenditures at $372,000,000; thus allowing for only $9,000,000 as applicable to the principal of the public debt. But he hopes for a largely reduced expenditure, by Congress, in all branches of the service. We notice that he calculates on only $145,000,000 in gold from customs, as against $118,000,000 which will be required for gold interest, assuming that his funding process will stop at $2,000,000,000, of which nine-tenths will bear six per cent., and $200,000,000, or one-tenth of the whole, will bear five per cent. in gold per annum. This estimate has at least the recommendation of prudence. We believe it will be found $30,000,000 or $40,000,000 too low, if the business of the country is permitted to go on without the distrust and uncertainty which would be almost sure to attend any violent or forced efforts to realize the calculation of the Secretary and of the New-York Chamber of Commerce on Specie Payments by the close of the year in question, June 30, 1869. The former has kindly extended the day of grace *one year* from the decree in his previous annual report. On the other hand, the estimate may prove $25,000,000 too high, or barely up to the sum of gold interest required to be paid, should our foreign trade and commerce, sympathizing with our domestic interests, as they nearly always do, be convulsed by the question referred to.

To the rapid funding process of the past twelve months, nearly five hundred millions in amount, we have nothing at present to object except to say that if it had been confined to the four hundred millions of 7.30 ₰ cents., taken up and canceled, in place of including about one hundred millions of common and compound Greenbacks, the grand total of $2,000,000,000 of gold-bearing bonds would have more nearly covered the remaining 7.30 ₰ cents than it is likely to do if *contraction of Greenbacks* had not been so persistently adhered to. The Secretary, in his present report, continues to insist upon this favorite but unequal and oppressive theory to depress gold and to arrive at early resumption. We believe that herein he makes a grave mistake, or, we should rather say that he repeats the blunder of his Fort Wayne speech and the grosser miscalculation of his last annual report. The latter he tacitly admits by extending the time a whole year. The New-York Gold Room tells the story of the Fort Wayne speech.

The Secretary now says that he deems it important, to this end, to fund or pay off the remaining interest-bearing Notes—compounds and 7.30 per cents—*and to continue to contract the paper currency*—Greenbacks. Secondly, to maintain faith in regard to the funded Debt, to which all good men should heartily assent. Lastly, the restoration of the Southern States. All these look to an early return (July, 1869,) of the Specie standard. He admits that he "was authorized *and directed*" by Congress to substitute $50,000,000 of new three per cent Legal-tender Certificates for the Compound Legal-tenders, falling due from June to December, 1867, inclusive. Thus far he has used only $11,500,000 in redemption of October and December Compounds.

We deem it almost certain that the Secretary cannot reach his object of Specie payments by the inexorable contraction of Greenbacks or by destroying their circulation altogether, which seems to be the ultimate end of his theory. It is quite certain that thus far such contraction has *not* brought down the premium on Gold. And it is tacitly conceded that the third element to resumption is the restoration of the Southern States as an essential element; and how remote this is, at present, will be understood by reference to the President's Message. The second element, the funding or paying of the remaining interest bearing notes, is also deemed essential to the resumption of Gold payments *by the Treasury*, but not by the National Banks. We do the Secretary the credit to believe that he contemplates no *partial* resumption. The banks must resume at the same time with the Treasury to make it *general*. They cannot do so with nearly all the available gold in the country locked up in the Treasury, and the Greenback Legal-tender Circulation, which would be the equivalent of Gold under Treasury resumption, wholly withdrawn from employment. A reference to the last Quarterly Bank Statement is sufficient to demonstrate this difficulty—$537,000,000 of Deposits and $293,000,000 of outstanding Circulation, against which an average reserve of 20 per cent. or $207,500,000 in *Greenbacks or Gold* is required to be held, by law, and would be demanded to be held by public confidence to make resumption permanent.

We have not time or space to follow Mr. MCCULLOCH in his unsupported assertion that we have far too much currency for the business of the country, as it is now conducted—while he admits that even paper money is now scarce at the financial centres—nor to enter, at present, into the discussion of his novel proposition to create a Consolidated six per cent. Gold-bearing Loan, upon which only five per cent. shall be paid to the holder of the Bonds and one per cent. in Gold divided annually to the States by way of quieting their claim or pretension to tax the present securities of the Government, which Congress has said shall not be taxed, and which the Supreme Court will never suffer to be taxed.

The States have preferred no such claim thus far, and made no demand upon Congress to grant the right of such taxation. When they do so in form, either by menace or memorial, it will be time enough to alter our funding laws, which have already so very nearly accomplished their mission. We had supposed that the War of the Rebellion had quieted the pestilent doctrine of State rights; and the right to interfere with the power of the General Government to borrow money on its own terms is about the last we should have expected to see revived, under the sanction or "sympathy" of the Secretary of the Treasury.

## Political Sagacity.

*From the Tribune of yesterday.*

> If the question of Mayor lay between HOFFMAN and WOOD, the only point which tax-paying voters would need decide is whether it is cheaper to elect a Mayor who allows nobody to steal but himself, or one who steals nothing himself, and prevents none of his friends from stealing. But fortunately we are not reduced to the choice between WOOD and HOFFMAN. *The Republican vote, if fully polled, numbers 40,000. The Democrats will not, probably, muster more than 75,000.* On an equal division between WOOD and HOFFMAN, DARLING, if he receives the full Republican vote alone, will be elected. *But it is confidently promised that 5,000 German and Democratic votes will also be polled for Darling.* We call on all Republicans, therefore, to sustain DARLING with their might, as the candidate who not only ought to be but *can be elected.* As it is pretty likely that HOFFMAN will lead WOOD in the race, and that DARLING will poll at least a higher vote than WOOD, the real contest will not probably be between HOFFMAN and WOOD, *but between Hoffman and Darling.* Every Republican vote given to HOFFMAN counts as two votes against DARLING, and is of no sort of consequence to defeat WOOD, *as he is not expected to run ahead of Darling in any event.*

This was the language of the *Tribune* on the very eve of the election, and was simply a repetition of the language it had used daily during the canvass. The following summary of the vote actually given shows how wild and foolish were the estimates on which it was based:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hoffman | 62,622 | | |
| Wood | 22,911 | Democratic vote | 85,533 |
| Darling | 18,291 | Republican vote | 18,291 |
| | | Aggregate vote | 104,824 |

Hoffman over Wood, 39,711.
Hoffman over Darling, 44,321.
Hoffman over both, 21,420.
Wood over Darling, 4,620.

The election in November had shown the following results:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Republican | | 25,640 |
| Tammany | 42,820 | |
| Mozart | 41,940 | |
| Total Democratic | | 84,760 |
| Aggregate vote | | 110,400 |

Usually the November election has proved to be a very fair index to the December vote; the probable variation can be easily estimated by any one at all conversant with political affairs and able to measure, with fair judgment, the currents of political opinion. How any journal of so much sagacity as the *Tribune* has credit for, could predict, as within the limits of possibility, a victory for the Republican candidate in December, after the exhibit of November, we cannot understand. If it believed what it said every day, its judgment on such matters is certainly of very little value. If it did not, it is not easy to conceive what motive it had for saying it.

The Republican Committee, of which Mr. C. S. SPENCER is Chairman, resolved to nominate a candidate—not with any hope or wish to elect him, but to keep control of the Republican organization, and to use him for the election of FERNANDO WOOD in case of emergency.

Our own view of the whole case was stated before any nomination had been made by the Republicans—and was as follows:

*From the N. Y. Times, Nov. 11.*

> Out of about 110,000 votes cast in this City last week, the Republicans cast 25,000. The remaining 85,000 were very nearly equally divided between the two wings of the Democratic Party. One of these parties has nominated Mayor HOFFMAN for reëlection; the other has nominated FERNANDO WOOD. The Republicans, therefore, have it in their power to decide which of these two men shall be Mayor for the next two years;—and that is all they can do. *No hope can be indulged of running in a candidate of their own between the two opposing candidates.* The power of the Republicans to elect a Republican Mayor, either by strength or strategy, is utterly gone. Possibly at some future day they may regain it, but for the present they can indulge no such hope. * *
>
> The result of the recent election in this City is due very largely to the action of this same Committee (Spencer's Committee)—and their claim to the confidence of the party may be measured from that circumstance. It is to be said of them, however, that they are perfectly consistent; they adhere unyieldingly to their fundamental principle, which is to make the party in the City a "close Corporation,"—the closer the better, and, of course, the smaller the closer. If their lead is followed a little longer, *the party will be quite small enough to suit even themselves. They have whittled it down in two years from 35,000 to 25,000; if their advice is taken now the December election will bring it down to about 15,000.* This is what they call keeping up the organization,—which means simply keeping themselves in office.
>
> *We see no way in which the Republican Party can gain anything whatever, either in strength, reputation, organization or future prospects, by running a candidate of their own for Mayor this Fall.*

We saw nothing during the canvass to induce us to change the opinions thus expressed, or to alter our estimate of the result. If anybody can see anything in the election returns to impugn them, we should be glad to hear from him. The skillful management of Mr. SPENCER's Committee has not been quite as effective as we anticipated—but it has done pretty well, nevertheless. It has reduced the Republican vote to within 3,000 of the figure we had predicted; we overrated its influence by that amount.

## The National Banks—Bank Notes—Greenbacks.

The Report of the Comptroller of the National Currency is an extremely satisfactory exhibit of the working and security of the National Banking system through the past year, and indeed since its establishment. That only ten Associations out of 1,673 Banks all over the country should have gone into Receiverships in four years, and that these failures should not have entailed the loss of a single dollar on the note holders, and that the exceptional cases of gross mismanagement which led to them leave a loss of less than thirty per cent. on the sums due to depositors, to be assessed on the stockholders, are facts not only remarkable in themselves, but extremely creditable to the system and its carefully considered legal safeguards. The capital of the 1,673 Banks established since 1863 amounts to $424,394,861. The amount thrown into Receiverships by failure, $1,870,900. The total circulation is $299,103,996. The amount assumed at the Treasury, where the securities held were equal to 120 cents on the dollar, $1,187,900. These securities return to the general assets about $250,000, after paying every dollar of circulation.

Passing over the various suggestions of the Comptroller for the improvement of the law in regard to the periodical returns of the Banks and the central redemption of their Currency, and the prohibition of the allowance of interest on Country Bank balances by City Banks, we come to his defence of the privilege of Circulation, which certain parties in Congress would repeal on the score of economy to the Treasury, and his figures of the relative Federal and Local Taxes paid by the Banks to the interest derived from the United States Stocks pledged as security for their circulation, appear reasonably conclusive. The difference is not such, in any view of the case, as would justify Congress in withdrawing this privilege and substituting Greenbacks, thereby driving to liquidation a very large number of the Country Banks, whose chief reliance is upon their Circulation. We use the terms a very large number, without admitting, by any means, the theory of the Comptroller that nine-tenths of the Banks would be inclined to wind up under the National system altogether. We have no idea that one out of ten, much less nine out of ten, of the City National Banks would wind up because of the loss of the privilege of circulation; nor would more than three out of ten of the substantially established Country Banks, having the basis of a stockholding interest of real substance, and a liberal as well as profitable line of deposits, and altogether a safe local business, be found ready to liquidate on this account. The withdrawals from the system would be the Country Banks of Circulation mainly. Their expenses—in very many instances undoubtedly—could not be supported without the profits derived from this source.

But we are yet to believe that the proposition to do away with National Bank notes will receive the approval of either branch of Congress. The Comptroller argues, however, on the apparent belief that it has the favor of a considerable party in that body, if not in the country, and we think that he greatly weakens his own reasoning by attacking our Greenback Legal-tender Circulation, not only as a present hindrance, but an original blunder, and insisting upon its withdrawal as essential to financial soundness. His reference to, and quotations from, the debates in Congress, pending the original Bill to create the Greenback Circulation, are quite foreign to the argument so far as the well-understood popular preference since the War is to be consulted, and they will be quite as foreign to the question, we undertake to predict, when the country returns to Specie payments. Greenbacks will *then* be used as a valuable auxiliary to the permanent maintenance of this standard. They will be made by common consent to share, with Gold, in the offices of Bank reserves, Customs Duties, Interest disbursements, and, in short, to participate in the whole Banking and Treasury machinery, so far as the public are inclined to accept Greenbacks, redeemable in Gold, for the Gold itself. There might have been some doubt of the permanency of this Circulation, when it was resorted to during the War, but we believe there has been none since the War closed. And as we have contended in another place in this paper, Mr. MCCULLOCH never made a greater mistake than in the pertinacity with which he *now*, after two years of acknowledged failure, insists upon destroying the Greenbacks of Legal Tender, as a first necessity in breaking down the premium on Gold, and the main condition precedent to the resumption of Specie payments. And *his* indorsement of the Comptroller's view on this subject, while it may contribute some official importance to the Report of the head of the Currency Bureau, will add no strength to the arguments of the latter for perpetuating the National Banking System.

## MINOR TOPICS.

Congressman ROBINSON seems determined to eclipse the notoriety he won by his famous crusade on "Sausage SAWYER's" habit of dining on cold sausage behind the Speaker's chair, in the old hall of the House of Representatives. Impeachment is his present hobby. He wants somebody impeached for not helping the Fenians. First it was Minister ADAMS, next it was Admiral FARRAGUT, and now it is a Mr. WEST, United States Consul at Dublin. Who the "next customer" will be remains to be seen. If we could do so without seeming to be impertinent, we would hint to Mr. ROBINSON that he is running a pretty strong risk of making himself ridiculous. The thing has been done before now, by men of even less talent than he has got.

The annexation business seems to elicit a variety of opinions in the House. The other day Mr. WASHBURNE brought in a resolution that "any further purchases of territory are inexpedient," and the House adopted it. Next day, a member brought in a bill "in reference to the annexation of the Republic of Mexico," and that was referred. Mr. WASHBURNE's view was to pay for Russian-America, but not for St. Thomas; but on Monday Mr. PAINE offered a resolution of inquiry, whether Congress might not refuse to pay even for Russian-America. The same day, Mr. MILLER offered a bill for "the purchase and annexation of British Columbia, including Vancouver's Island." So, it appears that some gentlemen go in for annexing everything, and others for annexing nothing—or at least nothing that costs money. A possible medium might be to annex and pay for what will be useful, and nothing else. An inflexible rule against any purchases whatever is certainly unwise.

It is not quite fair to infer that the House of Representatives is against paying our bonds in coin, from the fact that they referred Gen. BANKS' resolution to that effect to the Committee of Ways and Means. Such a reference was natural and quite in accordance with precedent. Individual members are quite fond of offering resolutions which commit the whole body by a decisive *yes* or *no* to one side or the other of some question of public interest: but it is not very often that they are allowed thus to force their fellow-members to premature and unexplained decisions. After the Committee has considered the subject and reported upon it, the House will give its verdict on the case. Such a decision will be worth much more than the hasty vote which Gen. BANKS sought to force from them.

We may probably congratulate FERNANDO WOOD on the result of the election in one particular:—he won't be compelled to call on the Police for protection from *strikers*. The two policemen, who were detailed for that duty, were discharged, we understand, yesterday at sundown. The election itself "struck" FERNANDO so forcibly and effectually as to render anything further in that line quite superfluous. By the way, what does the Ex-Mayor think just now of the supreme political virtue of "*courage*," without regard to the cause in which it is shown, on which he relied so confidently during the canvass?

Gen. SCHENCK was characteristically and righteously indignant yesterday that the President's Message should have been telegraphed to the TIMES and other New-York newspapers before it was read to the House; and it was quite as characteristic of his impetuous and illogical partisanship, that he should have made this the ground of an additional denunciation of the President. Pray, why does he assume that it was sold by "some lackey or hanger-on of the White House?" If he will direct his inquiries to the printing office where it was put in type, he will probably stand a better chance of getting at the truth. Portions of the impeachment testimony "leaked out" from the public printing office considerably a head of time.

The "whirligig of Time" does a good many curious things. Among others, just at this somewhat uncertain juncture of British and American mutual relations, he "brings in" the little San Juan question, about which we came so near having a loud talk some years ago. In the House on Monday, Mr. FLANDERS, of Washington Territory, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of terminating the joint occupancy of San Juan Island. Terminating it *how?* That will be another nice little nut for the Alabama Conference to dispose of, perhaps.

We do not really need a parade of figures to convince any thinking person of the abnormal increase of taxation in New-York, but it is a good thing for us to see a compact statement of our condition once in a while. We are too much disposed to utter an unmeaning growl and do nothing about what all desire—reform. About twenty-five years ago, the valuation of real and personal estate in this City and county was a little over $229,000,000, and the taxation thereupon was nearly $1,750,000. This year, while the estimated property value had by the last valuation risen only to $736,000,000, our Comptroller's computation for taxes calls for about $22,000,000. The taxation has grown from $5 50 per head to over $30—nearly six fold. When also the fact is considered that the proportion of non-taxpaying inhabitants has enormously increased, and that even this great general taxation has to be borne by a part only of our citizens, the evils of our City Government assume really colossal dimensions.

The Raritan and Delaware Railroad Company have got an injunction from Judge GREEN, of the Court of Errors and Appeals in Trenton, forbidding them to run their cars to the southward by way of Philadelphia, since their charter says they are to go by way of Cape May, and the divergence interferes with the business of the Camden and Amboy line. The Judge would seem to have a leaning to the idea of some compromise or agreement between the two companies, though he threatened that the Raritan rails should be taken up at the divergence, if the trespass should be still complained of.

There was something curious in the reference of the Atchison petition, which Mr. POMEROY presented. It asked Congress to "establish impartial suffrage wherever its jurisdiction extends;" and it was promptly referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. That was very proper, but very possibly it was not what the citizens of Atchison intended. In Leavenworth and other places in that State, resolutions have been passed praying Congress to establish impartial suffrage *in Kansas;* and that is a different matter. Some of the radical leaders in Kansas and elsewhere hold that the jurisdiction of Congress extends over all the States, in the matter of suffrage. We are very glad to see petitions drawn up in this form referred to the District Committee; they belong there and nowhere else.

We see by the telegraphic reports that a series of dinners is soon to be "inaugurated" at Washington for the Winter. We congratulate the dwellers in that locality. As civilization advances, they may hope for a series of breakfasts also, and even the "inauguration" of suppers may be among the possible beatitudes of the millennial future.

## From the Pacific in Fifteen Days.

We are assured by the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad that the railway from the Missouri to the Pacific will be completed in 1870, so that in three years from this date the time from New-York to San Francisco will be less than a week. It is hard to realise that so great a distance may be accomplished in so short a time; but the results thus far attained by the Union Pacific Railroad Company are such as to inspire strong confidence in the fulfillment of its promises. Thus we find that the road is now in complete order and active operation for 525 miles west from Omaha; and the practical benefit to be derived from this fact will be well illustrated to-day or to-morrow by the receipt of foreign mails *which left San Francisco only fourteen days ago.* When the time usually occupied in the transit of mails and passengers from that city to this is considered, the immense advantages offered by this railway route are apparent to every business man. Even a saving of a single day will determine the merchant's choice of routes for the sending or bringing of mails or freights; and when, as in this case, the railroad running from Omaha to the Rocky Mountains effects a saving of more than a week in the time between the Pacific and Atlantic ports, its value to the mercantile community can hardly be calculated. From San Francisco to New-York in fifteen days is an achievement worth celebrating.

## Major De Kay Alive.

We have received the gratifying information that the gallant SIDNEY DE KAY, wounded, it was supposed mortally, in Crete, was doing well at last advices in the military hospital at Athens, and appears to be in a fair way to recover unmutilated—perhaps to do further generous service in the cause of his adoption.

## WASHINGTON.

### AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN CONGRESS.

The President's Message met with a very tame reception in Congress to-day. It did not even cause a ripple of excitement, and Gen. LOGAN barely got off a poor bit of sarcasm on it. The impeachers failed to perceive any fresh cause of conflict in it, and Gen. SCHENCK, while denouncing it in the main, even said there were many things in it worthy of the attention of the House. He seemed to find more cause for indignation in the title-page, and in the fact of its premature publication than in the Message itself. The usual reference to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union was had, and the House proceeded to the consideration of other business. In the Senate, no other business was done beyond the reception and reading of the Message, which occupied an hour and a half.

PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

The bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, to repeal the cotton tax, was debated at length in the House to-day, eliciting the fact that a majority of the members are in favor of the movement, but differ in opinion as to the time when it shall go into operation. No vote was reached, but it is probable that the bill, as it now stands, will finally pass. It provides that its provisions shall not go into effect until next year, so that the present crop, which is now mostly in the hands of speculators, will not be exempted from taxation.

GEN. GRANT AND THE MILITARY COMMITTEE.

The House Military Committee to-day called upon Gen. GRANT to pay the usual visit of courtesy, and had a prolonged interview. The late Indian war was fully discussed, and also the project of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department. Gen. GRANT adheres to his former views on this point, and, with the Committee, is strongly in favor of such a transfer. The General's views on all military matters accord with those of a majority of the Committee.

THE PUBLICATION OF THE MESSAGE.

The publication of the President's Message in advance of its delivery to Congress has been the chief topic of comment in newspaper and official circles to-day. The actual facts in the matter, which resulted in the transmission of the Message by telegraph to nearly all the leading journals in the country, are easily ascertainable, and deserve to be made public by official investigation, so that it may be known who acted from mercenary or other improper motives, and who acted purely in self-defence. Early yesterday afternoon several of the leading correspondents here were advised by the journals they represent that advance copies of the Message had been offered them by telegraph at various prices. In several instances these telegrams were signed with the name of a correspondent of a Boston paper who has close relations at the White House, to whom was furnished the Sheridan-Grant correspondence to the exclusion of everyone else. Few or none of the correspondents here had received copies of the Message in advance, and therefore most of them were not under pledges or limitations not to print the Message until sent to Congress. But they nevertheless had no desire to see such treachery successful; and they therefore advised their papers not to accept such offers, but in a few hours it was discovered that the Message had already been telegraphed to Boston, Cincinnati and Louisville, and that one New-York paper had procured a copy from the same source for the same purpose. Further telegrams were received by various correspondents, asking how it was that the Message had got out, and urging them to send it. In the meantime the parties who were selling it had done pretty well, and the price of the article began to droop by the time most of the New-York correspondents found it necessary to send the Message in order not to be beaten. Copies were freely offered, and some correspondents obtained them without cost, and in all cases without restriction as to publication. All the copies seemed to come from the same source. Whether that individual was intrusted with them by the President or not is unknown. But that there was a violation of honor and good faith in the beginning is unquestioned. None regret this more than the leading correspondents here, who are constantly suffering from the dishonest conduct of these thieves and guerillas, and who, in sending the Message last night, simply did their duty in sending the current news afloat on the street, leaving to their journals the propriety of its publication. The matter will probably be the subject of official investigation.

Associated Press Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

THE SINKING FUND.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent a communication to the House to-day, in response to a resolution asking him to inform them of the amount of any sinking fund set apart under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and where and how the same has been invested. He says that no special fund has ever been actually set apart in pursuance of that act, which declared that the coin received from customs should be set apart as a sinking fund and applied—First, to the payment of the interest on the bond and notes of the United States; second, to the purchase or payment of one per centum of the entire debt of the United States, to be made within each fiscal year, after the first day of July, 1862, which is to be set apart as a sinking fund, and the interest of which shall in like manner be applied to the purchase or payment of the public debt as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time direct; third, the residue thereof to be paid into the Treasury of the United States, as the provision in the act for a sinking fund to be applied to the payment of the debt of the Government could not well be enforced while the Government continued to be a borrower of large sums of money, and the public debt, by reason of the rebellion, continued to increase. Mr. MCCULLOCH says his predecessors in office found themselves unable to create and apply the sum contemplated. The Secretary, in the conclusion of the report, says:

> Notwithstanding for the reasons heretofore stated, no special sinking fund has been set apart and applied to the payment of the public debt in any particular form, with separate account kept of the fund so created. If this course was contemplated by the statute, the provisions of the act have, since the close of the rebellion, been substantially complied with by the application of coin receipts of the Government, in amounts greater than that required by the act, to the purchase and payments of the public debt of the United States, and since September, 1865, that debt has been diminished $206,185,121. Congress having taken no action in view of the course pursued by the Department, it has been inferred that it was virtually approved. In case, however, it should be deemed advisable, and the form should be prescribed by Congress, accounts can be opened with the sinking fund, commencing in 1865. The amount of the public debt liquidated by the proceeds of coin can be ascertained and the exact provisions of the law complied with from that date. In the event, however, that a sinking fund for the payment of the public debt is insisted upon, I concur in the opinion of my predecessor in office that it should be managed by a Board of officers designated for that purpose. I still, however, adhere to the opinion above expressed, that the most satisfactory method of diminishing the public debt is to apply directly to the purchase or payment any excess of receipts over expenditures.

THE DEATH OF JUSTICE WAYNE.

In pursuance of a published call, the members of the Bar and officers of the Supreme Court of the United States assembled in the Court-room to-day. Hon. O. H. BROWNING was appointed Chairman and D. W. MIDDLETON, Esq., the Clerk of the Court, appointed Secretary.

Mr. BROWNING then announced the death of Mr. Justice WAYNE, bearing testimony to his public and private character.

Remarks were made by Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, Hon. CALEB CUSHING, Hon. JOHN V. L. PRUYN and JAMES M. CARLISLE, Esq., when the meeting adopted the report of the Committee previously appointed, in which the members of the Bar and officers of the Court assembled, unite in the sincere expression of their respect for the memory of the late Chief-Justice WAYNE, and their sorrow that they shall see him no more in the place which, for nearly a third of a century, he filled with uniform dignity and usefulness, and with unblemished honor. In a few moments after the adjournment of the meeting of the members of the Bar and officers of the Court, the Supreme Court of the United States met at its regular hour. As soon as the Judges had taken their seats, Attorney-General STANBERY rose and addressed the Court with reference to the deceased.

Chief-Justice CHASE responded, and, in conclusion, directed that the proceedings of the Bar and of the Court should be entered upon the minutes, and announced that no ordinary business would be transacted this day. Whereupon the Court adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

# ABSTRACTS OF REPORTS.

## The Annual Report of Commissioner Rollins.

The Report of Commissioner ROLLINS, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, for this fiscal year, is a most interesting and valuable document, somewhat longer than the report of last year. A large portion of it is given up to the consideration of the workings of the present Revenue Law, as compared with former laws, and the receipts from various sources of revenue are given for this and the preceding two years. The aggregate receipts for this fiscal year are $265,920,474, from which must be taken $2,571,212 for drawback and refunding, making total gross receipts about $47,000,000 less than last year. This reduction is owing partially to the decrease in taxation made last Winter and to the addition at that time of many articles to the free list. Comparative tables show that the receipts from stamps are upward of $1,000,000 greater than they were last year; incomes $3,500,000 less; cotton, $5,400,000 more; licenses, $100,000 more; cigars, cheroots, &c., $200,000 more; chewing and smoking tobacco, nearly $3,000,000 more; distilled liquors, $900,000 less. The revenue from distilled spirits was $28,296,264, and the Commissioner says that 32,399,626 gallons were reported to revenue officers and can be accounted for by them during the year. A considerable proportion of this, of course, is yet in bond, and therefore has not paid any tax. The expenses of the Revenue Bureau this year are $7,712,000, which is about $22,000 in excess of last year. The Commissioner estimates that the aggregate receipts of the Bureau for the fiscal year ending next June will be about $225,000,000, and for the year ending June, 1869, about $240,000,000.

The Commissioner devotes several pages of his report to showing how the present method of appointing Assessors and Collectors and Deputies works, and in this connection uses some vigorous language. He says, in speaking of changes in officials, that in 114 Districts 369 different persons have served as Assessors in the same time. The Commissioner says the first requisite, alike for the good of the country and interests of the Treasury, is that of recovering the revenue service from the reproach under which it has fallen. The failure to collect the tax from distilled spirits, and the imperfect collections from several other objects of taxation are attributable more to frequent changes of officers, and to the inefficiency and corruption of some of them, than to any defects in the law. Men, he says, should be appointed to place because they are needed, and are qualified, and not because they are out of employment, and are supporters of a certain political party or person. The present method of appointment, the Commissioner thinks is all wrong, and he would favor something in the direction of Mr. JENCKES' Civil Service Bill, pending since last Spring.

MR. ROLLINS gives up at least one-fourth of his report to a consideration of the whisky question, discussing with much force of expression and fullness of detail the manner in which whisky frauds are perpetrated, the question of a reduction of the whisky tax, the rate of taxation in other countries, the working of our laws, &c., and paying a compliment in passing to the Metropolitan Revenue Board. He also discusses the new idea of taxing stills on their capacity, and takes very strong ground against it, demonstrating its utter impracticability, and showing that it would prove a direct incentive to fraud. He also speaks of the experiments made in getting a spirit meter, &c., of TICE's meter, which was finally adopted. He says that he believes that the adoption of a civil service, like that of most foreign countries, with care in the selection of officers and prompt dismissal for negligence, incompetency or fraud, would secure most of the two dollar tax on distilled spirits. Should the meter already chosen meet the expectations of those familiar with its merits, fraud may be prevented and the present tax maintained with advantage, even though the adoption of an improved civil service be for a time delayed. But if this and other meters fail and the establishment of an improved civil service be regarded as impracticable, the Commissioner sees no substantial remedy for existing evils except in a large and early reduction of the tax, and several important modifications of the law. The Commissioner reserves most of his recommendations to be communicated at the proper time to Congressional Committees. He suggests in his report no change in rates of taxation nor any addition to the free list. He recommends a change in the law so that spirits in bond cannot be withdrawn for rectification or distillation without payment of the tax. He refers to the controversy on the question whether under the present law spirits can be forfeited while in bond, and reiterates his well-known opinion, and adds that a specific provision of law on that point is desirable. This is but a brief abstract of some of the chief points of this most able report.

## Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

By the report of the Secretary of the Navy it appears that the total number of vessels now in use is 103, carrying 898 guns. The total number of vessels in the navy is 238, carrying 1,869 guns. During the year the aggregate naval force has been reduced 40 vessels and 482 guns. There are 49 iron-clad vessels laid up, and 6 not yet completed. Eleven thousand nine hundred men have been employed in the naval coast survey service during the year.

Four vessels have been launched, and there are several vessels partly finished upon the stocks. The appropriations for all these vessels were made prior to the close of the war, and the construction of all but four small vessels whose keels have recently been laid, was commenced some time before hostilities closed.

The Secretary recommends legislation to improve the condition of our seamen, and suggests that in lieu of the bounty now paid for reënlistment or additions thereto, there be an increased rate of monthly wages for every honorable discharge, so that worthy seamen may be induced to remain in the service. Severer punishment for desertion is also recommended; and it is advised that the age of enlisted persons, as sworn to at the time of enlistment, be held to be their true age.

The Naval Pension Fund has been increased during the year $1,250,000, making the aggregate at the present time $13,000,000. This amount accrued to the United States from the sale of prizes. The Secretary recommends that such an increase in the rates of pension be authorized as the fund will warrant. The whole number of pensioners is now 2,478, and they receive $319,828 25.

The estimates for the department expenses for the next year aggregate $47,317,183 95. This includes about $10,000,000 to complete buildings and works, and to place the different navy-yards in an efficient condition. Appropriations previously made and unexpended to the amount of $65,000,000 were during the year transferred by the Secretary of the Treasury to the surplus fund, in accordance with the suggestion of Secretary WELLES.

During the year 73 vessels have been equipped for service, 23 of which have been wholly wire-rigged. All the contracts for naval cannon have been completed, and no guns will be needed this year except 15-inch guns.

An interesting statement is given in connection with the usual report of sickness and death, which shows that from the commencement of the rebellion to the 30th of June, 1865, there were under treatment 114,038 cases; that there were 2,532 deaths; the proportion of deaths to the number of cases treated being 0.175. At the close of the year 1865 there remained under treatment 853 cases. During 1866 there occurred 24,350 cases of disease, injury, &c., making a total of 25,203 cases treated during the year, of which 310 died and 23,954 were returned to duty or were discharged from service, leaving 939 cases under treatment at the end of the year 1866. The proportion of cases admitted to the whole number of persons in the service was about 146, or each person was on the sick list 146-100 times. During the year the proportion of deaths to the whole number in the service was 0.18, and percentage of deaths to whole number of cases treated is 0.12, or less than two per cent., taking the average strength of the officers, seamen, marines, engineer service and coast survey included for 1866 to be 17,193. Total deaths, from all causes, from Oct. 1, 1866, to Sept. 30, 1867, 395.

## Gen. Sheridan's Report.

The official report of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN, of operations in the Fifth Military District up to the time of his removal, has been received at the headquarters of the army in Washington since the completion of Gen. GRANT's report. He says that the persons whom he found holding civil offices in Louisiana and Texas were nearly all ex-rebel soldiers or sympathizers with the rebellion, and that while they held office it was impossible to execute the military reconstruction bills. He defends his action in removing many of these officials, and says that they were suffered to remain in office until it became absolutely necessary from their disloyal acts to oust them. He adds that he strove to perform his duty faithfully and impartially, taking as his guide what he sincerely believed to be the spirit and meaning of the law which he was appointed to execute. The Cordova settlement in Mexico, he says, was composed of unrepentant rebels, and he remarks that from the impossibility of preventing demonstrations of sympathy for the Liberal cause in Mexico by Union citizens and soldiers on the border, some complications arose, but they were readily adjusted. He further says that reconstruction was progressing satisfactorily in his department at the time of his removal, and to the satisfaction of all the people of his district, except unrepentant rebels and dishonest political tricksters whom he had denounced. He says he has been assailed by the highest officer under the Government as a tyrant and a partisan, but he declares that in his heart he feels the aspersion to be untruthful. He concludes by thanking his subordinate officers for the cheerful and zealous manner in which they performed their several duties.

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

The Constitutional Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS moved that the Secretary report the condition of the business now before the Convention, and the number of reports to be acted upon, together with the reports which have been considered in part in Committee of the Whole. The motion was adopted.

Mr. GOULD moved that hereafter the roll of members be called by the Secretary at 12 o'clock noon, and that the President be requested to withhold the certificate of attendance from all members who do not answer to their names. The motion was laid on the table.

### THE JUDICIARY REPORT.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Judiciary.

### EVENING SESSION.

The Convention met at 7 o'clock, and proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee on Finance.

The pending question related to the assessment and taxation of real and personal property. After a lengthy discussion a vote was taken upon the following amendment: "Taxation upon the real estate and personal property in the State shall be equal and uniform upon all such property not exempt by law."

The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the clerk announced the result as follows: Yeas 66, nays 10.

The President stated there was not a quorum present, and asked what was the pleasure of the Convention.

Mr. GOULD moved a call of the Convention.

The motion was lost, and the Convention then adjourned.

## Decisions by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 2.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

Internal revenue taxes do not become a lien on the real estate of the tax-payer until they are due; and when they do become a lien, such lien does not take priority of existing liens.

By section thirty-two, act of July 13, 1866, it was provided that the tax on distilled spirits should be "a lien on the spirits distilled, on the distillery used for distilling the same, with the stills, vessels, fixtures and tools therein, and on the interest of said distillery in the lot or tract of land whereon the said distillery is situated." Section 14, act of March 2, 1867, reënacts this provision, omitting the words "the interest of said distiller," and adding after the word "situated" the words "together with any building thereon." The intention of this change in the statute is to make the tax on distilled spirits a lien on the lot or tract of land whereon the distillery is situated, whether the distiller has or has not any interest therein. In cases where leases were executed to the distiller prior to March 2, 1867, and when there were no such laws, the fee simple or the other interest of the lessor in the distillery premises is exempt from the provisions of the act of March 2, and the tax is a lien only upon the interest of the distiller therein. This exemption, however, does not apply to cases where the lease was executed between June 30, 1864, and July 13, 1866, because the law then was the same as at present.

When cotton is exported from the United States it must be strictly and clearly identified as the same cotton for which a permit to ship or export is shown. Such permit does not in any case authorize the shipment of an equal number of bales or pounds of other cotton. A permit to remove cotton, showing that the tax has been paid, is sufficient to authorize the exportation of the same. Where the tax on cotton is not paid, nor the payment provided for according to law and regulations therefor prior to its removal from the district in which it is produced, it will be collected either from the producer or from the cotton itself, in the possession of any person whomsoever, as circumstances may suggest. Cotton intended for manufacture in the district in which it is produced, cannot be taxed until it is manufactured; then under section 7, act of July 13, 1866, it must be returned to the Assessor or Assistant Assessor by the manufacturer monthly. The law makes no distinction between cotton manufactured by the family and that manufactured in a mill. The Internal Revenue Law imposes a tax on all cotton produced in the United States, and every person, firm or corporation manufacturing cotton for any purpose whatever, in any district where cotton is produced, must make the return and pay the tax, as provided in said section. The regulation of Sept. 16, 1867, permitting Assessors and Assistant Assessors to take—in some cases—the weight of cotton as certified by the owner of the cotton gin or by the freight agent at the place of shipment, is subject to revocation at any time that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has reason to think the interests of the Government are not as fully served as if the cotton was weighed by the proper officer. Any person desirous of having cotton weighed may dispense with the services and expense of a Government weigher, by weighing the cotton himself at his own expense, in the presence of an Assessor or Assistant Assessor. He must, however, pay for the metallic tags used in marking the bales.

# GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—About 8.30 o'clock yesterday evening, a shooting affray occurred in the lager beer saloon of ARTHUR SEYFERT, No. 312 Third avenue, where eight or ten ruffians who had ordered refreshments failed to receive the same from the proprietor, who peremptorily refused to give them anything. During the pistol practice which ensued, ADOLPH STEINWAY, the barkeeper, was shot in the leg, and HENRY WAIFFENBAUH, a native of Germany, aged 22, and residing in Grand-street, was shot in the head, as he sat quietly at a table near by. Both the wounded men were removed to Bellevue Hospital, WAIFFENBAUH being in a dying condition. The Eighteenth Ward Police made an energetic effort to discover the members of the gang who had committed the outrage and escaped before their arrival, but had not succeeded in making any arrests up to the hour of midnight. Several eyewitnesses to the affair are held for the present.

FIRES.—At 8 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the fancy-goods store of ADOLPH MESSENGER, No. 325 Grand-street. Before the flames were extinguished the interior was burned out, causing a loss on stock and fixtures of $6,000, on which there was an insurance of $8,500 in the Mechanics' and Traders', Merchants', St. Mark's and Hope Companies. BERNHARD VICTOR occupies the upper stories as a dwelling. Damage to furniture $300; no insurance. Mrs. BARKER owns the building. Loss $1,000; insured....At 7 o'clock a fire broke out in the dyeing-room of CHARLES IRVING's cabinet factory, No. 204 East Twenty-seventh-street. Loss $500; no insurance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner SCHIRMER at No. 567 Third-avenue, over the remains of NICHOLAS REVEILLE, who died from concussion of the brain, the result of injuries sustained on Friday night by falling down stairs. A verdict in accordance was rendered.

**Abandoned their Machines.**

My wife has had one of your machines since April, 1866. She is delighted with it, and indorses everything you claim in regard to its excellence, and its superiority over all other machines for family purposes. As an evidence of its superiority, many of our neighbors have *abandoned* their machines and come to sew on hers! And *they* are equally delighted with it. My wife has the Hemmer, Feller and Self-sewer; all of which work like a charm. She is anxious to get the Quilter, Corder and Tucker. *C. W. Mabry, La Grange, Ga., Nov. 8, 1867, to Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.—Adv.*

**If You Want a Good**

LIGHT AND STYLISH HAT, go to VAIL'S, No. 141 Fulton-st.
—*Advertisement.*

**Bulwer Lytton says that a Refined** gentleman may always be known by the perfumes he uses. In American society it is recognized as a mark of elevated taste to patronize PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS." Its purity, freshness, and delicacy commend it to all persons of poetic taste and feeling.—*Concord Patriot.*

**Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of** Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

**Standard Silver-plated Goods,**

NONE BUT THE VERY BEST.

REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO.,

No. 4 Maiden-lane, New-York.

A splendid stock of fine Nickle Silver and White Metal Plated Goods, elegant in design, perfect in workmanship and superior in quality—prepared expressly for the Holiday demand—all of our own manufacture and fully warranted by our well-established trade-mark.
REDFIELD & RICE MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 4 Maiden-lane.

**Hull's Family Soap.**

Unadulterated, absolutely pure. Full weight. Sold by all grocers. J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Park-row, New-York.

**The Singer Manufacturing Co.**

SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

**Away With Uncomfortable Trusses—** COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED.—Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, (author of Medical Common Sense,) No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

**Torrey's Patent Weather Strips.**—No wind, dust, snow or rain can penetrate where these strips are used. Save half the fuel. Warranted for five years. E. & J. TORREY & CO., No. 72 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

*The best article ever offered.*

Cromwell & Jones,
Manufacturers of
SAND PAPER,
No. 181 Water st., corner Burling-slip,
New-York.

"Onward, right onward,
Into the Valley of Death,
Rode the Six Hundred."

**But larger, by hundreds multiplied** into millions, than the doomed band who rode to swift destruction in Tennyson's poem, is the great cavalcade of unhappy men who are rushing to untimely graves, followed by the gaunt spectre Dyspepsia. This is all wrong and should cease. Plantation Bitters, the great Stomachic Pain Killer, cures Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Vertigo, Dullness, and all symptoms of kindred character, as if by magic. For Languor, Lassitude, Great Weakness, and Mental Depression, they have a most wonderful effect.

MAGNOLIA WATER—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

**Caution.**

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, &c., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark, thus:

Trade mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO Stamped on base of every article.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.*
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

**The Gorham Ware,** *indisputably superior to the finest Sheffield Plate,* for sale at retail by the introducers.
STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John-st.

**Universal Exposition, Paris, 1867.**
STEINWAY & SONS TRIUMPHANT, having been awarded THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for American Grand, Square and Upright Pianos by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury. This medal is distinctly classified *first* in order of merit *over* all other American exhibitors, and *over* more than four hundred pianos entered for competition by nearly all the most celebrated manufacturers of Europe.
Warerooms, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.

**Chevalier's Life for the Hair.**—An unrivaled article, which imparts new life to the hair, and is the only product of vegetable matter known to contain stimulating, astringent and oleaginous qualities, making it the most nutritive and delicate hair-dressing yet discovered. It positively restores gray hair to its original color, and is a certain remedy for weakness of the scalp resulting in baldness. Ask your druggists for CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.

**The Laundry.**

COLGATE & CO. put up for use of families a perfectly pure and economical LAUNDRY SOAP, cut in pieces, to **facilitate drying** and for convenience in use. It may be had of all first-class family grocers, or at the salesroom of the manufacturers, Nos. **53** and **55** John-st., New-York.

**Dr. S. A. Chevalier's Beautifier and** Preserver, a vegetable and botanical cream, for improving the complexion and skin. Prepared only and solely by the world-renowned chemist, SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York. Sold by all druggists.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye.**

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

**Christmas is Coming.**—Ladies, if you wish beautiful Boots and Shoes, handsome in style, excellent in quality and moderate in price, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union-square.

**Pyle's Saleratus and Cream Tartar**—Pure articles, always full weight, and reliable in every way. Sold by grocers generally.

**Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton-st.**—Their new wedding and visiting cards and envelopes very handsome.

**Trusses, &c.**—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

**Brocatelle Curtains, Satin Damask,** plain satin Curtains, trimmed and hung tapestry, piano and table covers, as well as in plain, embroidered cloth, Window Shades, painted or made of plain holland to order.

LACE CURTAINS,
the most beautiful style in America, from the Paris Exposition (for designs, see *Godey's Lady's Book* for December,) family linens, tablings, quilts and blankets, at WALRAVEN'S Upholstery Goods and Linen Warehouse, No. 686 Broadway, New-York, No. 719 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia, Penn.

## MARRIED.

BENSON—VANDERPOEL.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, at Trinity Church, by Rev. J. A. Aspinwall, RICHARD H. BENSON to SARAH, daughter of A. B. Vanderpoel, Esq.

DAYTON—BAKER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, at the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Hitchcock, J. R. DAYTON, of Brooklyn, to LIZZIE D., only daughter of Dr. Daniel Baker, of this City. No cards.

GERRY—LIVINGSTON.—At Trinity Chapel, on Tuesday, Dec. 3, by Rev. E. A. Hoffman, assisted by Right Rev. Bishop of Maine, ELBRIDGE T. GERRY to LOUISA M. LIVINGSTON.

## DIED.

ATWOOL.—On Monday, Dec. 2, PHEBE ANNA, wife of H. Courtenay Atwool, M. D., and only daughter of Wm. Tillinghast, of Albany.

BRUSH.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 3, ANN AMELIA, daughter of Mary Ann and the late Jno. B. Brush.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOGERT.—On Tuesday, Dec. 3, Mrs. ANN, widow of the late Andrew Bogert, in the 90th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her son's residence, No. 16 East 18th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) the 4th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Nyack for interment on Thursday morning.

BRITTON.—At Communipaw, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 3, GERTRUDE BRITTON, widow of the late Abraham Britton, in the 62d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Lafayette Reformed Church, Lafayette, Hudson County, N. J., on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BUSH.—At Cambridge, Washington County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, SANFORD S. BUSH, of Cincinnati, aged 23 years.

☞ Rochester papers please copy.

DENNISTON.—At Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 2, ROBERT DENNISTON, aged 67 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Friday, Dec. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAMILTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 1, in the 38th year of her age, CORNELIA, wife of Major-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, daughter of Robert Ray, of this City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral services at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, Dec. 4, without further notice.

LEASK.—On Monday morning, Dec. 2, after a lingering illness, MARY E., eldest daughter of Henry G. Leask, aged 21 years, 5 months and 8 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the First Baptist Mariners' Church, corner of Oliver and Henry sts., on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

LUDINGTON.—At Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 25, JOSEPH H. LUDINGTON, a member of the Sophomore Class of William's College.

At a meeting of the class the following resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, The hand of death has taken from our number our late friend and classmate, JOSEPH H. LUDINGTON,

*Resolved*, That although we bow beneath this affliction as the decree of an omniscient God, "who doeth all things well," we experience the most profound and heartfelt sorrow for the loss of one who by his pure and upright life, his true Christian qualities, and his generous heart, had bound himself so closely to our affections.

*Resolved*, That to his parents, the intensity of whose grief, we who knew him so well can comprehend, we proffer our deep and heartfelt sympathy.

*Resolved*, That although we never will meet him again on earth, we will ever hold the bright example of his noble life before us, and preserve his name as a precious memory of our college life.

*Resolved*, That for thirty days we wear the usual badge of mourning.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be printed and a copy be sent to his bereaved family.

In behalf of the class.

J. H. JOHNSON, A. S. STORM,
F. H. DAVENPORT, RICHARD ELLERBY,
W. H. HOLLISTER.

TODD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 2, PHEBE HELMBOLD, wife of William Todd, and daughter of the late George Helmbold, of Philadelphia.

Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

STOUGHTON.—At Summit, N. J., on Sunday morning, Dec. 1, WILLIAM B. STOUGHTON, aged 47 years, formerly of New-York City.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Church of the Annunciation, 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., New-York City, on Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock.

PICKERSGILL.—At Netherm House, Surrey, England, on Sunday, Nov. 17, ANNA RIGGS, only child of William Cunliffe and Sophia Pickersgill, Jr., and grand-daughter of William C. Pickersgill, Esq.

STRANG.—At Harlem, on Monday, Dec. 2, JOHN P., son of John L. and Sarah Strang, aged 16 years and 11 months.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the services at the residence of his parents, 124th-st. and 6th-av., on Wednesday at 3 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Unionville on Thursday morning.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, Nov. 30, ELIZA MARY, wife of Isaac E. Taylor, M. D., and daughter of the late Stuart Mollan.

Funeral services on Wednesday afternoon, at 5 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av., corner of 19th-st. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

R. R. R.
RESOLVENT.
"IN TEN MINUTES IT CAN BE DETECTED IN THE BLOOD," &c.
A WONDERFUL REMEDY! WORKS ASTONISHING CURES IN MIRACULOUS QUICK TIME.
RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT SARSAPARILLIAN

is the only part of Sarsaparilla containing medical virtues, and this principle is one which enters largely in the Resolvent. All other parts of Sarsaparilla are inert and useless. One bottle of the Resolvent contains more of the curative principle than ten of the large bottles of Sarsaparilla sold under that name.

So quick is RADWAY'S RESOLVENT in entering into the circulation, that it has been detected in the blood and urine in ten minutes after it has been taken.

Scrofula, fever sores, skin eruptions, sores, humors in the blood, blotches, pimples, salt rheum, syphilis, mercurial sores, and all diseases of the skin, are cured rapidly. In simple affections of the skin, a few doses only required. There are none so disfigured in personal appearance but that this wonderful remedy will restore to health and personal improvement. One bottle is sufficient to insure a fine, clear, smooth and healthy skin and complexion.

For diseases of the kidney, bladder, and urinary organs, it surpasses in rapidity and permanence of cure all known remedies in the world. Persons detecting brick-dust deposited in the bottom of the vessel, or suffering with a scalding pain along the urethra, or pains in the loins, small of the back, &c., or from micturitions in drops, should at once use the RESOLVENT.

If afflicted with calculous concretions, stone in the kidneys, ureter, or bladder, will derive immediate relief (if not a cure) by the Resolvent. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5.

Dr. RADWAY'S Office, No. 87 Maiden-lane. Persons afflicted with calculous concretions and kidney diseases, are invited to call on Dr. RADWAY, at his office, from 1 to 2 P. M.

See Dr. Radway's Almanac for 1868, now ready, free of charge.

DR. SCHENCK.

Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, has a large and commodious suite of Rooms at No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, where he will be, professionally, every TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Every person complaining with Consumption or any disease leading to it, is invited to call on him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the charge is $5.

Dr. SCHENCK can explain to patients very correctly the stage of their disease, and how to use his medicines, namely, his PULMONIC SYRUP, SEA-WEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS, without the use of the Respirometer; but by it he can tell exactly how far the lungs are gone, and what part also; whether it be Tuberculous, Pulmonary, Bronchial or Dyspeptic Consumption, or whether it is merely an ulcerated throat and catarrh, or from Liver Complaint.

His medicines have full directions, so any one can take them without seeing him, but if they live near by, and are well enough, it is best to see him. All three of his medicines are required in nearly every case of lung disease, for it is impossible to cure Consumption unless the stomach and liver are kept in perfect order. To get lungs in a healing condition the stomach must be cleansed, and an appetite for good rich food created, so as to make good blood, before the lungs will begin to heal; then the chills and night sweats will stop, and the expectoration become free and easy.

He keeps a full supply of Medicines at his Rooms, which can be had at all times.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.

DEMAS BARNES & CO., General Wholesale Agents for New-York City. Sold also by Druggists generally.

FURNITURE,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF PARLOR, DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER SUITES, IN ROSEWOOD, WALNUT AND MAPLE, RETAILING AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES, AT
F. KRUTINA'S
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 AND 98 EAST HOUSTON-ST.,
Between Bowery and 2d-av.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.

WINTER CLOTHING.
WINTER CLOTHING.
The best stock finest goods at the lowest prices.
LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.
F. B. BALDWIN,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.

RUPTURE.

POMEROY'S PATENT ADJUSTABLE TRUSS never fails. The pressure can be varied both in direction and amount, securing the perfect retention of the hernia with the utmost comfort.

POMEROY'S HERNIA OINTMENT,
used with the Adjustable Truss, heals the worst ruptures. Cures guaranteed or no charge for treatment. Office No. 553 Broadway, just above Barnum's Museum.
W. POMEROY & CO.

THE BEST HOBBY HORSES YET!
The PATENT CANTERING HORSES for IN or OUT doors. SPRING, ROCKING and LEAPING HORSES, SLEIGHS for boys and girls, PROPELLERS, CHAIR ROCKERS, BOYS' strong wagons, for sale at manufacturer's prices.
S. W. SMITH,
NO. 90 WILLIAM-ST., NEAR MAIDEN-LANE.

FINE GOLD WATCH-CHAINS.
New styles of all descriptions, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

A SPLENDID STOCK, UNEQUALED IN the country, of rich china, parlor ornaments, staple crockery and glass ware,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
Nos. 236, 238 and 240 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVINGTON BROTHERS.

WILL MRS. SEGAR, WHO PLACED A child in the Union Home and School, call at the institution immediately—58th-st.?

# POLITICAL.

GRANT MEETING,
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
COOPER INSTITUTE.

The officers and guests who hold platform tickets will present themselves at the south entrance of the building, on Seventh-st., at 7¼ o'clock.

THE FOLLOWING EMINENT CITIZENS have been invited, and will positively address the meeting at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, in favor of Gen. GRANT for President:

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Major-Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Hon. FRANCIS B. CUTTING,
Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN,
Major-Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
Hon. HENRY HILTON,
Hon. JAS. I. ROOSEVELT,
Gen. JOHN COCHRANE,
Hon. WILLIAM E. DODGE,
L. E. CHITTENDEN, Esq.,
Hon. B. W. BONNEY,
MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq.,
Col. ETHAN ALLEN,
S. B. CHITTENDEN, Esq.,
Hon. HENRY NICOLL.

The following distinguished guests have been invited, and hopes are entertained that they will be present:

Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN,
Gov. A. J. CURTIN of Pennsylvania,
Gov. M. L. WARD of New-Jersey,
Hon. JOHN A. BINGHAM of Ohio,
Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE of Illinois.

Other names of speakers will appear hereafter.

NOMINATION OF GEN. GRANT
BY THE MERCHANTS, BANKERS, MECHANICS AND WORKINGMEN OF NEW-YORK.
CALL FOR A MEETING ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

The undersigned citizens of New-York, desirous of promoting the welfare of the country, respectfully invite a mass assemblage of all who honor distinguished and patriotic services in the national cause, at Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of December, at 8 o'clock P. M., to present the name of Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT for the office of President of the United States at the next ensuing election.

Alexander T. Stewart,
William B. Astor,
Moses Taylor,
B. W. Bonney,
W. M. Vermilye,
Henry K. Bogert,
Wm. R. Dodge,
Henry Clews,
Wm. H. Webb,
James Brown,
Wm. Y. Bloodgett,
Henry Hilton,
John J. Phelps,
Charles Gould,
John E. Williams,
John C. Green,
James Wadsworth,
Jas. J. Roosevelt,
Charles Aikman,
Wm W. Cornell,
Henry Nicoll,
Henry T. Kirsted,
Wm. B. White,
Wm. R. Stewart,
John F. Rottman,
Solon Humphreys,
George B. Butler.

Hamilton Fish,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Robert L. Stuart,
C. Vanderbilt,
S. B. Chittenden,
John Cochrane,
J. J. Astor, Jr.,
S. Knapp,
Henry M. Taber,
Chas. Kneeland,
Wm. Scott,
J. Q. Jones,
Paul Spofford,
LeG. B. Cannon,
R. H. McCurdy,
Henry E. Davies,
Ethan Allen,
John Kellum,
Geo. P. Bradford,
Alex. Shaler,
Charles Christ,
John V. Gridley,
Ira O. Miller,
Minthorne Tompkins,
Isaac J. Oliver,
Elisha Sniffen,
John P. Conover.

And several hundred others.

A number of distinguished speakers have been invited, and will be present, of which notice will be given.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
TWO CENTS.
OFFICE NO. 97 NASSAU-ST.
THE EVENING TELEGRAM OF TO-DAY
WILL CONTAIN
"A VOICE FROM THE GRAVE,"
FULL AND SPICY REPORTS OF WALL-STREET OPERATIONS AND OPERATORS,
TO-DAY'S CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS UP TO 3½ O'CLOCK,
TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD,
ALL THE LOCAL NEWS OF THE METROPOLIS AND THE SUBURBS,
THE LATEST COURT REPORTS,
THE VERY LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.
THE EVENING TELEGRAM,
PRICE TWO CENTS,
CAN BE PURCHASED AT THE FOLLOWING
NEWS AGENCIES:
NEW-YORK CITY,
WEST SIDE.

H. JONES, Astor House.
T. BRENNAN, Brandreth House, Broadway and Canal-street.
M. MACKIN, Lafarge House.
JOHN HILLYER, St. Nicholas Hotel.
COX & MACKEN, Southern Hotel.
JAMES HOGAN, Metropolitan Hotel.
A. H. DIONYSIUS, New-York Hotel.
GEO. J. TYSON, Fifth-Avenue Hotel.
GIRARD HOUSE, Chambers-street and West Broadway.
STAND in Broadway, near Barclay-street.
JOHN M. DOWNEY, corner of Barclay and West streets.
M. FINAN, Chambers and West streets.
EGLESTON, 3 Hudson-street.
STAND foot of Duane-street.
DESBROSSES-STREET FERRY.
GESSENDEN, Tarrytown ferry-boat.
STAND in Varick, near Canal-street.
STAND in Hudson, near Canal-street.
D. WATERS, 115 Hudson-street.
E. LEPARD, Hudson and Canal streets.
METZ, Hudson and Canal streets.
M. DUFFY, Canal-street and Broadway.
JOHNSON, 23 Thompson-street.
RICHARDSON, 192 Varick-street, near Houston.
F. FAIRBROTHER, Spring and Wooster streets.
J. DOMINICK, Spring and Mercer streets.
J. McGINN, Houston-street, near Broadway.
J. McGINN, Wooster and Prince streets.
STAND corner of Fourth and Thompson streets.
THOMAS GREEN, Thompson and Bleecker streets.
BURTON SMITH, Hudson-street, near Perry.
FRANK HART, Eighth-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets.
E. DOYLE, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-first-street.
PETER SHIELDS, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.
R. P. SHEARS, Hudson River Railroad.
A. SANDS, 333 Ninth-avenue.
EDWARD HALEY, corner Ninth-avenue and Thirty-second-street.
J. HORMAN, corner Eighth-avenue and Forty-ninth-street.
E. STOKES, Ninth-avenue, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets.
G. R. JONES, corner Seventh-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street.
A. BRENTANO, 708 Broadway.
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Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES

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BANKING HOUSE OF

# JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

**STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.**

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

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# Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

**No. 5 Nassau-street,**

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

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## Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the Chatham National Bank, corner of Broadway and John-st., for the purchase of $100,000 of the Bonds of this Company. These bonds are a first mortgage on the road of $12,000 per mile,

**Principal and Interest Payable in Gold in this City,**

and indorsed and guaranteed by the State of Alabama.

This road runs through the finest cotton region of the State, and the portion now finished is paying expenses and the interest on the bonds. On the completion it will connect with important roads forming the shortest and best line north and east from Montgomery. The debt of Alabama is comparatively small, and her interest promptly paid, which makes the security beyond a doubt.

Bids for all or any part of above will be received, the undersigned reserving the right to reject any or all of the bids.

L. OWEN,
President M. & E. R. R. Co.

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# HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS,

&c.

Buy and Sell all issues of

U. S. BONDS

at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Dec. 3, 1867, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January coupon off, and pay $39 17 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, January coupon off, and pay $33 17 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

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BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

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**LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS.**

Exchange on London and Paris,
Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow,
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold
At the New-York Stock Exchange.
JAMES G. KING'S SONS,
No. 54 William-st.

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**MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY.**

$600,000 SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

These bonds are part of a series of one million of dollars secured by mortgage on 290 miles of railroad, of which Messrs. Dening Duer and James Robb are Trustees. They have twenty years to run, with 7 per cent. interest coupons, payable semi-annually in New-York. The liens on the railroad having priority amount to $2,889,530, making the total incumbrance $3,889,530, and its estimated value exceeds ten millions of dollars. Since the conclusion of the war extensive improvements have been made, and its condition will compare favorably with that of leading lines of Western railway. The profits of the Company from 1858 to 1862 were large, and, after paying interest on bonded debt, yielded over 15 per cent. to the shareholders. Those of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, were $547,187 76, being more than double of the liability for annual interest, including the issue of the second mortgage bonds, and earned during a most unfavorable season, owing to the failure of Southern crops.

We are prepared to receive bids for the above bonds, in whole or in part, and recommend them to the public as unquestionable security.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.

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**FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.**

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY, SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST. FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

These Bonds cover a Road of 91 miles, finished from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, and in first-class order, and an extension of about the same length from Pilot Knob to Belmont, now rapidly constructing, for which the proceeds of these bonds are to be used, making a through route from St. Louis to New-Orleans by rail. The earnings of the 91 miles are $600,000 a year; the net profits now are sufficient to pay the interest on the entire amount of bonds, were they all issued. The basis of security is believed to be beyond that of any other bonds now offered. Apply at the office of the Company, No. 43 Wall-st., to H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, or to CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner of Wall and William sts.

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**MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.**

The Coupons due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., No. 61 Broad-st.

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OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1867—2 o'clock P. M.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Inspectors of Election for Directors of this Company, having been served with injunctions by the Courts, prohibiting them from holding such election, they have accordingly postponed the said election until MONDAY, Dec. 16, 1867, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M., at the Company's office.

FREDERICK BILLINGS,
ISAAC TAYLOR, Inspectors.
RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,

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OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 11th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

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UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
EASTERN DIVISION, Office No. 424 Walnut-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Eastern Division, due Dec. 1, 1867, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, On and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

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THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 3, 1867.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS Company will be closed at the close of business on SATURDAY, the 9th day of November instant, preparatory to the annual election for Directors of the Company, appointed to be held on the 11th day of December next, and will be reopened on the morning of THURSDAY, the 12th day of December next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

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## FINANCIAL.

FOR SALE.

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS IN ALL THE FIRST-CLASS COMPANIES.

Also a large variety of Insurance and other securities, including CITY and COUNTY BONDS paying good dividends, at the lowest rates for investments, in lots to suit purchasers, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., N. Y.

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OFFICE OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' INS. CO.,
No. 100 BROADWAY.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION HELD at the office of this Company on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for sixteen Directors of the third class, to serve for three years from the 1st day of January, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

DAN'L A. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1867.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 5 BOWLING-GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. out of the net earnings, payable at the office of the Company, on the 10th day of December next. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., Dec. 2, and reopen Dec. 11.

HENRY J. QUINAN, Secretary.

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OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RR.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1867.

NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER cent., less Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred Stock, payable on the 31st of December, 1867, at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., to the holders of same as registered at closing of books. The transfer books will close on the 14th proximo, and reopen for transfers on the 2d of January, 1868.

C. H. BOOTH, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.**

New Marble Fire-proof Banking-house,
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York,
Opposite Cooper Institute.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, ALLOWED on deposits from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

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**THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.**

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

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**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.**

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of SMITH, HALL & BUDD, at No. 460 Broome-st., New-York, MARSHALL N. SMITH & CO., Orange, N. J., and C. W. BUDD & CO., Brewster's, Putnam Co., N. Y., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. CHAS. HALL will sign the firm name in liquidation.

MARSHALL N. SMITH,
CHAS. HALL,
C. W. BUDD.
DEC. 2, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

CHAS. W. BUDD and CHAS. HALL have this day formed a co-partnership for the manufacture and sale of Fur and Wool Hats, to be known at New-York under the firm name of BUDD & HALL, and at Brewster's station, Putnam Co., New-York, by that of C. W. BUDD & CO.

CHAS. W. BUDD,
CHARLES HALL.
DEC. 2, 1867.

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THE COPARTNERSHIP OF SMITH, MARTIN & CO., bankers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Its affairs will be settled by its successors, SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., No. 11 Broad-st.

HENRY N. SMITH,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
ABM. ALBMAN.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO., for the transaction of a general banking, stock and gold commission business in this city.

HENRY N. SMITH,
JAY GOULD,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
JAMES B. BACH.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1867.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE COpartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the City of New-York, under the firm name of H. KENNEDY & CO., was this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign in liquidation.

HARVEY KENNEDY,
T. F. DURANT.
Nov. 30, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The firm of H. KENNEDY & CO. will be continued, admitting N. F. PALMER, Jr., and W. L. KENNEDY as partners.

H. KENNEDY,
N. F. PALMER, JR.,
W. L. KENNEDY.
NO. 29 BROAD-ST., Nov. 30, 1867.

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE SPECial partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of CHARLES E. GARDEN, is hereby dissolved by limitation.

CHARLES E. GARDEN,
C. HENRY GARDEN,
DANIEL DONOVAN.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have this day entered into a copartnership under the firm of GARDENER & CO., in the manufacture and sale of hats by the case.

C HENRY GARDEEN,
CHARLES E. GARDENER.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1867.

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THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of HICKS, HENDERSON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

Signed,
SAMUEL HICKS,
Per JOHN H. HICKS, Attorney,
WM. T. HENDERSON,
JOHN H. HICKS.

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OFFICE ALBERT R. EDEY & CO.,
No. 36 Broad-st., Dec. 2, 1867.

THE FIRM OF ALBERT R. EDEY & CO., consisting of ALBERT R. EDEY and JOHN VAN SCHAICK ODDIE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation. Albert R. Edey will continue the business.

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NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of WILLARD & STRUTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

EDWARD K. WILLARD,
JAMES STRUTHERS.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000.—A CAPITALIST WISHING to engage as active or special partner in a well-established jobbing business of highest respectability, may hear of a safe investment for $50,000 by addressing W. H., Box No. 2,781 Post-office, New-York.

## REWARDS.

# Incendiarism.

Whereas, It is believed that a large number of fires are the work of incendiaries, and that the arrest and punishment of the persons engaged in this nefarious business is the only effectual method of prevention and protection, and whereas, the

**FIRE COMMISSIONERS**

have already offered a standing reward of

**$1,000**

for the conviction of any incendiary; and the

**Board of Police Commissioners**

AND THE

**Mayor of the City**

have pledged their influence and coöperation in ferreting out and bringing to deserved punishment those guilty of incendiarism; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the

**BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS**

of this City appropriate the sum of

**$50,000,**

to be publicly offered in rewards not exceeding $5,000 in any one case, for the conviction and punishment of persons guilty of arson or incendiarism in the Metropolitan District, at such times and in such cases as the Committee on Police and Origin of Fires may in their discretion deem advisable.

JAMES M. McLEAN, President.
W. W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

In conformity with the above, the undersigned, Committee on Police and Origin of Fires, of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, hereby invite such information as may be available in leading to the detection and conviction of incendiaries.

LINDLEY MURRAY, Chairman.
GEORGE A. DRESSER.
E. B. FELLOWS.
P. NOTMAN.
R. W. BLEECKER.

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ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY'S STOCK.—$150 reward paid for the return of the CERTIFICATE taken from the office of the subscriber, of 100 Shares Erie Railway Company's Stock, No. 56,327, in name of DAVID JONES, and no questions asked. All transfer has been stopped.

WM. F. MOTT, No. 13 Broad-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

## IRON WORKS.

# ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS.

D. D. BADGER, Pres. N. CHENEY, Vice-Pres.
Manufacturers of Building and all other Iron work.
14th-st., between Avenues B and C.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—TWO RICHMOND COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, Nos. 222 and 225, $1,000 each. Payment of the same having been stopped, parties are hereby cautioned not to purchase them. A suitable reward will be given on the return of the bonds to

D. B. HITCHCOCK, No. 100 Broadway.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE PARCELS OF PROPERTY ON LAURENS, GREEN, WOOSTER, HOUSTON and other streets, with some corners. Also, Broadway and 5th-av. property, and a large number of first-class and medium fine houses.

S. W. BENEDICT, No. 10 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES; ALL IMprovements, well located, from $10,000 to $25,000. Also, good tenement property in all parts of the City from $7,000 to $15,000. Good paying property on Water-st., twenty per cent.

J. E. HATCH, No. 375 9th-av.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED FIRST-class brown-stone, high-stoop, 27x65 feet house for sale, with or without furniture; terms easy; location 21st-st., near Broadway. Apply to E. HANFORD & SON, Nos. 229 and 1,142 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN 31ST-ST., NEAR MADISON-AV., a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 21.6x50, lot 98½ feet, frescoed throughout, with water to the top. Price, $28,500. Agents need not apply. Address C. S., No. 25 William-st., Room No. 4, between 12 M. and 2 P. M.

FIFTH-AV.—TWO FINE LOTS, 50x100, BELOW 54th-st., for sale cheap; others on 5th and Madison avs., 44th to 120th sts., and street lots all localities, and fine plots, 11th-av. (Boulevard.)

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE CORNER ON DIvision-st. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

## BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THAT SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE four-story house opposite entrance to Carroll Park, for sale at a bargain. Apply to A. B. CHADWICK, corner of President and Court sts.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 256 ACRES, IN THE town of Bedford, Westchester County; the residence of the late Walter S. Lyon; situated one mile from Katonah Depot, on the Harlem Railroad; the farm is of first quality in every respect; buildings ample and commodious; the situation excellent and neighborhood desirable; adjoining the residence of John Jay, Esq. This property will be offered for sale at public auction, on the premises, on the 17th day of December, at 12 M.

THOMAS S. LYON, }
JOHN JAY WOOD, } Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a very desirable country residence with all modern improvements, including gas, hot and cold water, billiard-room, burglar alarm, &c.; two acres of land, abundance of fruit and shade trees, large barn, carriage house, coachman's house, &c. For further particulars apply to G. LEE STOUT, Room No. 44 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE FARM OF 50 ACRES, on Raritan River, New-Jersey, 12 miles from depot at Bound Brook, with large dwelling, piazza on two sides, detached kitchen, new barn, and all necessary out-buildings; variety of fruit; the place is in perfect order, location healthy and desirable, being only 1½ hours from New-York; the stock, utensils, &c., can be had if desired. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, 14 Pine-st.

$20,000 FOR THE CHEAPEST FARM, of 200 acres, known in the State of New-Jersey; it has on it a good house of 14 rooms, two barns, (one extra good one;) all kinds of choice grafted fruit, berries, &c.; beautifully situated; twenty minutes from depot in Rahway, N. J. Other farms for sale, and houses and lots in town.

J. A. MARTIN, Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

NORTHERN NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, near depot; fine residence and out-buildings, 45 acres superior lands, finely fruited, shaded, &c. Price low. Also, residences and farms, 1 acre to 200, all localities and prices, and fine Palisade lands, 25 to 1,000 acres.

W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN WASHINGTON, D. C., ADJOINing the Capitol grounds, a large and valuable piece of property, which will be sold at a low price. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

## TO LET.

**OFFICES IN TIMES BUILDINGS.**

The stores, basements, sub-basements and vaults on Park-row and Nassau-st., now occupied as a restaurant, bar, billiard rooms, &c., will be let from May 1, 1868.

The offices now occupied by the Surrogate on the second floor will be divided to suit applicants. They are the most desirable of any in New-York, having three fronts, viz: Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.; or they will be rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS SITUated on 5th-av., corner 1st-st., Brooklyn: a beautiful situation, near the Park, and on a line of street cars to the ferries; house furnished; in good order; replete with all modern conveniences, water, gas, furnace, &c.; contains 11 rooms besides basement and attic; will be rented low to a good tenant; immediate possession. Apply at No. 70 South-st., New-York.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET.—The front building No. 680 Broadway, being three stories, sixty feet deep, and a basement 130 feet deep, extending back to an alley, will be let separately or together; alterations may be made to suit tenants; possession next May. Apply to C. JENKINS, on the premises, in the East River National Bank.

TO LET—THE LOWER PART OF HOUSE FURnished, consisting of front and back parlor and basement, or would let the second floor unfurnished to a small, quiet family. Apply in 80th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., south side; no number; name on door; the first house from 3d-av.

NEW-HAVEN, CONN.—TO RENT, FURnished, a large house, with eighteen acres of ground well laid out; garden, grapehouse, conservatory and stables, in a pleasant neighborhood: one mile from the post-office: $3,000. Apply at No. 130 Nassau-st., New-York, Room No. 3.

COTTAGE TO BE LET—WITH SEVEN rooms, basement, stable and garden; rent $350; corner of 49th-st. and 3d-av., South Brooklyn. Inquire of CHARLES TAYLOR, No. 3 Broadway, or 57th-st., South Brooklyn.

TO LET—A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHed brown-stone house; desirably located. Apply from 10 to 3 only, at No. 143 East 21st-st., (Gramercy-park).

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE fine offices now occupied by the New-York and Havre Steamship Company, first floor No. 7 Broadway; rent moderate.

TO LEASE.—BROADWAY LOT, EAST SIDE, eighty-seven feet north of Canal-st. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—FOUR SPLENdidly lighted lofts. Inquire of J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A GENTLEman and wife desire a sitting-room, bedroom, kitchen and room for girl, with the usual accommodations, either furnished or unfurnished. Apply, with terms, to Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE—A CLASSROOM OR schoolroom in the central part of the City, to be occupied on Lord's Day mornings by a congregation of about thirty persons. Address, stating location, rent, &c., W. F. K., Box No. 2,927 Post-office, New-York.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 68 WEST 14TH-ST., COR. 6TH-AV. FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.

TWO ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—second story front; most central location, a few steps from 5th-av.; with or without board; private family; references exchanged. Address A. F., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD FOR the Winter may be obtained of the advertiser at his country residence; liberal table, library, piano, &c.; terms moderate. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A NICE SUITE OF THREE ROOMS ON Lexington-av., above 34th-st.; will be let very reasonably (with or without board) for the Winter months or until May next. Call on or address H. JONES, office Astor House.

A COUPLE OF HANDSOME ROOMS IN a warm, comfortable house, with board; all improvements. No. 319 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., near 23d-st. stages.

WANTED—IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE French or American family, board for a lady and gentleman. Address Box No. 1,513 Post-office, stating terms, which must be moderate.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE, CORNER OF 8TH-ST.—To let, with board, handsomely furnished parlor and bedrooms on second floor; also two double rooms, suitable for gentlemen.

NO. 178 9TH-AV.—TO LET, LARGE FRONT room and bedroom on second floor, with water, gas and bath; very pleasant and desirable. Apply all this week, between 22d and 23d sts.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR East of 5th-av.—First floor parlor suits of rooms complete, to let, to a small family, with private table only.

NO. 108 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—A nicely-furnished room, second floor, to a gentleman only, without meals, or breakfast if desired.

NO. 50 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET HANDsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single, with board.

NO. 15 WEST 24TH-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on parlor floor; also on third floor, to let with first-class board and attendance.

NO. 18 EAST 21ST-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, three rooms on parlor floor, and the whole of second floor to let, with private table if desired.

NO. 13 EAST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN Union-square and 5th-av.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only, without board.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 79 West 17th-st.

ONE DOUBLE AND ONE SINGLE ROOM with first-class board, at No. 29 West 28th-st.; references exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR A family of four or five; rooms for gentlemen, No. 34 West 29th-st.

A PARLOR AND BEDROOM ON THE SECOND floor to let, with board, at No. 117 East 17th-st., a few doors east of Union-square. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED ROOM TO LET TO one or two single gentlemen at No. 222 Clinton-st.

## FOREIGN HOTELS.

**ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,**
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.

This house is now open for the accommodation of guests.

A new steamer will succeed the *Corsica* in January next, landing passengers at the wharf. Persons wishing to spend the Winter months in Nassau can address

TINNELL & LOINAZ, Proprietors.

## DRY GOODS

NEW DEPARTMENT.

CLOSING SALE FOR 1867.

# LADIES' BONNETS AND ROUND HATS. CHILDREN'S BONNETS

ALSO

## CHILDREN'S FURNISHNIG GOODS IN DRESSES, SACKS & OVERCOATS. INFANTS' BASKETS AND UNDERWEAR.

**LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.**

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, near 13th-st.

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## DRESS TRIMMINGS

IN GREAT VARIETY.

FRINGES, GIMPS, GALLOONS, SATIN BRAIDS, BINDINGS and

**DRESS BUTTONS, TET BELTS AND SASHES**

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Have just received an invoice of fine Paris Belts, which we offer at less than COST OF IMPORTATION.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway.

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GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

## FANS,

FINE PEARL, IVORY, BONE, WOOD, IN ALL VARIETIES.

**FRENCH JEWELRY**

IN JET, GILT, PEARL AND FANCY STYLES.

**FLOWERS AND BONNET ORNAMENTS,**

ALSO, FRAMES AND MATERIALS FOR THE COMPLETION OF

## LADIES' BONNETS,

ALL OF WHICH WE OFFER AT LOW PRICES.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, near 13th-st.

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# HANDKERCHIEFS.

A VERY FULL LINE IN

- LADIES' CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
- LADIES' SHEER LAWN HANDKERCHIEFS.
- LADIES' EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.
- LADIES' POINT LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
- LADIES' POINT APPLIQUE HANDKERCHIEFS.
- LADIES' VALENCIENNES HANDKERCHIEFS.

ALSO, A FULL LINE FOR THE

**HOLIDAYS.**

## GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS.

IN PLAIN CAMBRIC, HEM-STITCHED, EMBROIDERED AND INITIAL.

ALSO,

**LADIES' LACE SLEEVES AND**

## COLLARS,

BESIDES OUR REGULAR

**STOCK OF SASH RIBBONS, NECK TIES AND SCARFS.**

The above we offer at low prices.

EDWARD A. MORRISON,
Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, near 13th-st.

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## CLOAKINGS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FANCY STYLES

At about half the cost of importation.

Also

BLACK AND COLORED BEAVERS AND CHINCHILLAS,
BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
WATERPROOF CLOTHS FOR LADIES' DRESSES AND CLOAKS,

At extremely low prices.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

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## BLANKETS,

ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, JUST RECEIVED, at the very lowest market prices.

**W. K. PEYTON,**
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

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# CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES AT GREATLY

## REDUCED PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

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## PRICES REDUCED.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
LACE CURTAINS,
LINENS, BLANKETS, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

**TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,**
NO. 809 BROADWAY,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

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## FRENCH MERINOES, POPLINS,

AND EMPRESS CLOTHS, ALL COLORS, FROM AUCTION, AT ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.

W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.

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**AT GAYNOR'S.**

We have now in store a magnificent variety OF CORSETS, SKIRTS AND WALKING SUITS OF THE LATEST STYLES, Which are selling at exceedingly low price.

Walking suits made to order under the supervision of an experienced Cutter. Ladies' own materials made up.

GAYNOR, Importer,
No. 765 Broadway.

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## WESTCHESTER LADIES

Will find at CANTRELL'S a lot of Heavy Winter Boots, which have been slightly soiled, at the low price of three dollars per pair.

**POCKET RUBBERS.**

This convenient style of over-shoes at $1 per pair.
WHITE LINEN GAITERS $4 per pair.
No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

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## MACKENZIE'S

CLOAKS, SACKS AND CIRCULARS, (AT REDUCED PRICES,) In Velvet, Cloth and Plush, at STORMS, THURBER & CO. Manufactory, No. 2 CLINTON-PLACE. Salesroom, No. 751 Broadway.

W. B. MACKENZIE.
(Established over 20 years.)

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**A. T. STEWART & CO.**

Have opened A LARGE LOT OF ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, at $2 20 per yard. ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, handsome patterns and colorings, $1 50 per yard. Also, REAL AXMINSTER MEDALLION CARPETS in one piece, at about HALF THEIR FORMER PRICE.

BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

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BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
M. P. BROWN, NO. 203 BROADWAY.

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AT E. DE PERCEVAL'S, No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Large stock of embroidered Yokes for chemises and night gowns; French Lingerie for ladies and children. Handsome Initials and Monograms embroidered to order on handkerchiefs, table linen and bedclothes; all kinds of Embroideries and Stamping made to order, stamped goods.

## DRY GOODS.

# POPULAR GOODS AT POPULAR PRICES, FOR LADIES.

BREAKFAST SHAWLS, SONTAGS,
COMFORTERS, SCARFS, HOODS,
CAPES, SACQUES, GARIBALDIS,
SILK UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS,
MERINO, COTTON AND WOOL HOSIERY,
KID, CLOTH AND CASTOR GLOVES.
AN IMMENSE VARIETY OF BEAUTIFUL GOODS AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

**UNION ADAMS,**
NO. 637 BROADWAY.

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KID GLOVES—BEST IN THE CITY—$1 25. Opera Kids, $1. Also Madam Jouvin's best, and the Seamless Kids. Cloth Gloves, Mittens, Gaiters, Scarfs, Hoods, &c. Ladies' and Children's Merino Wear, Hosiery, &c. W. J. ELGER, 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

## MILLINERY.

BONNETS AT $10, WORTH $20.—SABLE Furs $60 a set, worth $200; Ermine Furs $20, worth $40. Children's Hats and Furs.

L. BINNS, Millinery, No. 577 Broadway,
Opposite Niblos.

## CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.
FALL STYLES.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND-ST.,

Have on hand a large and select Stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at Importers' and Manufacturers' prices.

Also, an assortment of Door Mats and Window Shades.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

## CLOTHING.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!
CONKLIN & MILLER,
NOS. 100 AND 102 READE-ST.,

Will sell the balance of their stock of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., at AUCTION PRICES, to close the business.

## HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Elegant leather goods from the Paris Exposition. Traveling, toilet and shipping bags; glove boxes, dressing cases, &c., suitable for bridal and holiday presents, wholesale and retail. JOHN CATTNACH, trunk manufacturer and importer, No. 1 Wall-st., corner of Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.**

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Nov. 15, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. the 11th of January, 1868, for the transportation of military supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on the following routes:

ROUTE NO. 2.

From Fort Harker, Kansas, Fort Hays, Kansas, and any other point or points that may be designated by the Chief Quartermaster Department of the Missouri, on the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to any places that may be designated by the shipping officer, in the State of Kansas and Territory of Colorado south of latitude 40 degrees North, and to Fort Union, New-Mexico, or other depot that may be designated in that Territory, and to any other points on the route to that depot.

ROUTE NO. 3.

From Fort Union, or such other depot as may be established in the Territory of New-Mexico, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in that Territory, and to such posts or stations as may be designated in the Territory of Arizona, and in the State of Texas west of longitude 105 degrees.

ROUTE NO. 5.

From such point as may be designated on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, Southwest Branch of Missouri Pacific Railroad, or the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., to Fort Gibson, Indian Territory, or such other point as may be established as the military depot in that Territory.

The weight to be transported during the year will not exceed on Route No. 2, 20,000,000 pounds; on Route No. 3, 8,000,000 pounds; and on Route No. 5, 2,000,000 pounds. Proposals will be made for each route separately.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders will give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars, duly executed by two or more responsible persons, in legal form and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, it will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the following amounts:

On Route No. 2, $200,000.
On Route No. 3, $100,000.
On Route No. 5, $30,000.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. "2," "3," or "5," as the case may be, *and none will be entertained unless they comply with the requirements of this advertisement.*

The party to whom an award is made must be prepared to execute the contract without unnecessary delay, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor on each route must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and must have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with readily. For Route No. 2 at Fort Harker and such other point on the railroad as may be designated as the starting point of the route; for Route No. 3 at Fort Union, New-Mexico, or such other point as may be established as the depot, and for Route No. 5 at Leavenworth, Kansas.

Blank forms showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into for each route can be had upon application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, Fort Leavenworth, Omaha, Denver, C. T., and Santa Fe, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

L. C. EASTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
C. Q. M. Dep't of the Missouri.

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**PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.**

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PLATTE,
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
OMAHA, Nebraska, Nov. 20, 1867.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 2d day of January, 1868, for the transportation of Military Supplies during the year commencing April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869, on

ROUTE NO. 1,

From Cheyenne, Dakotah, or such other points as may be determined upon during the year on the Omaha branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, west of Cheyenne, to such posts or depots as are now or may be established in the Territory of Montana, south of latitude 47 degrees; in the Territory of Dakotah, west of longitude 104 degrees; in the Territory of Idaho, east of longitude 114 degrees, and in the Territories of Utah and Colorado, north of latitude 40 degrees, including, if necessary, Denver City.

The weight to be transported during the year on Route No. 1 will not exceed twenty-five million (25,000,000) pounds.

Bidders will state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport the stores in each month of the year, beginning April 1, 1868, and ending March 31, 1869.

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal should be accompanied by a bond in the sum of ten thousand ($10,000) dollars signed by two or more responsible persons, legally executed and properly stamped, guaranteeing that in case a contract is awarded for the route mentioned in the proposal to the party proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

Each bidder must be present at the opening of the proposals, in person or be represented by his attorney.

The contractor will be required to give $250,000 bonds.

Satisfactory evidence of the loyalty and solvency of each bidder and person offered as security will be required.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Army Transportation on Route No. 1," and none will be entertained unless they fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the contract.

The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.

The contractor must be in readiness for service by the 1st day of April, 1868, and will be required to have a place of business or agency at which he may be communicated with promptly and readily, for Route No. 1 at Cheyenne, Dakotah, or at such other point as may be indicated as the starting point of the route.

Blank forms, showing the conditions of the contract to be entered into can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quartermaster at New-York, St. Louis, Fort Leavenworth, Santa Fe and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposals.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.

WM. MYERS, Brevet Brig.-Gen.,
Chief Quartermaster,
Department of the Platte.

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OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION,
CORNER GRAND AND ELM STS.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until the 9th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said Proposals will be considered for supplying the Public Schools, under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the 1st January, 1868.

A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.

TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE, Committee on
JAMES W. FARR, Supplies.
JAMES B. DUPIGNAC.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS AND decorated marble mantels, wainscoting, panels, &c. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable young women (sisters,) who wish to live together; one as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer; the other as waitress, or would assist in the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid; can give the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 407 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WHO understands all kinds of family sewing, shirts; also, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; wishes to go out by the day, week or month; no objection to the country; has good City reference; call or address, two days, No. 210 West 19th-st., near 7th-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as a first-class laundress; understands French fluting in the neatest style; or as chambermaid; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 407 East 22d-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, second floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT Protestant nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses and ladies' morning and under clothes; has the most respectable City and country references. Call at No. 20 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can obtain good City reference. Call or address NURSE, No. 173 Delancey-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A highly respectable and perfectly competent person, who can cut and fit children's dresses, and can furnish the most satisfactory City reference for honesty and capability; can take charge of a baby from infancy. Call or address H. S., No. 398 2d-av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, and can give the best City reference; has eight years' recommendations from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 419 East 14th-st., first floor.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT SEAMSTRESS wishes to go out by the day in private families; understands all kinds of family sewing, dress-making, fine shirts, Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; a permanent situation preferred. Call at present employer's for two days, No. 20 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY AN English Protestant woman; fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant, or the management of a nursery or young children; can give unexceptionable City reference as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 377 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged woman, without incumbrance, as nurse to an invalid lady and do sewing; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference given. Can be seen from 12 to 4 P. M. or address No. 334 East 33d-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, capable girl to do cooking or general housework; is an economical and trustworthy servant, an excellent washer and ironer, neat and respectful; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 462 6th-av., between 27th and 28th sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL A SITUation as chambermaid and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to take charge of a child. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 West 32d-st., near Broadway, for two days. The best of reference given.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as nurse, and has no objection to do plain sewing or chamberwork; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 427 3d-av., in the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, who is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small family; can give the best of reference of two years from last place. Call for two days at No. 277 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as regular waitress; understands her business thoroughly; or as chambermaid and plain sewer; has no objection to the country; has good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 236 West 15th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN the washing of a few private families; understands washing, ironing and fluting thoroughly; has the best of recommendations. Call at No. 335 East 10th-st., front room, up two flight of stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY REspectable woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; takes full charge of a baby from its infancy; best of City reference given. Call at or address No. 395 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or laundress; has the best of reference; would be willing to do the cooking, washing and ironing for a small family. Call for two days at No. 526 East 14th-st., Room No. 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class cook; understands baking and desserts of every kind; would assist with the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 206 East 33d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation in a private family; is a good cook, and can produce the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as good cook and baker; would assist with the washing; good reference can be given. Call at No. 223 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as first-class waitress; no objection to assist with the chamberwork if required; best of City reference; no objection to go to the country. Call at No. 115 West 15th-st., basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; the best of City references can be given. Call for two days No. 45 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble English woman as cook; is truly competent in all its branches; good reference will be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 20 East 12th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress, who can cut and fit; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine. Call or address for two days at No. 392 3d-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A RESPECTAble American girl to take care of an invalid, or to take care of children; is a good sewer. Call or address, for three days, No. 138 Attorney-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl, lately landed, with a private family, to do general housework, chamberwork and washing, or as waitress and nurse. Call at No. 202 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, for the country or City, a situation as cook; good cook, excellent baker; understands the care of milk and butter; good references; at BOOKHAM'S, No. 379 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable Protestant, English, young girl as first-class waitress; understands her business thoroughly; has no objection to the country or City. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can work on Grover & Baker's machine; has no objections to go out by the day. Call for two days at 263 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN A situation as general houseworker; is a good plain cook, and has no objection to the country; best of references. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av.; no charge till suited.

WANTED—IN A BOARDING-HOUSE OR PRIvate family, a situation as meat and pastry cook; can take the place of chambermaid and laundress. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and waitress. Also one as nurse, in a private family; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 407 East 14th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid, or general houseworker; has lived with her last employer nine years, from whom she can produce the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 162 West 17th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY OR CITY, AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. We can supply all of our customers and others with first-class cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, by a young girl in a private family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 108 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A cook, washer and ironer, a situation; can take the place of chambermaid and waitress, or general houseworker. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS a few more ladies' work, day or week; can do all kinds of family sewing in general, and assist with dress-making. Call or address No. 165 West 41st-st., top floor, front, near 9th-av., one day.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American Protestant girl as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; the best of City references. Apply at the old No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT laundress; understands French fluting and all kinds of finery thoroughly; understands her business; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 21 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork and waiting or plain sewing; has 13 months' references from her last place. Call for two days at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A FIRST-CLASS laundress and fluter. Call upon her present employer, with whom she has lived four years, at No. 22 West 22d-st., for two days, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class cook in a private family; can give eight years' reference; you can see her last employer. Inquire at No. 380 East 10th-st., first floor.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a situation for a trustworthy Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 367 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, CIVIL woman a situation in the City or country to cook, wash and iron, or to do housework; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 69 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RIGHT SMART AND TIDY girl a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in washing; has first-class City reference. Apply in office No. 506 6th-av. No charge till suited.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as chambermaid, and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 35 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl, as child's nurse and to do plain sewing; the best of City references. Apply at No. 92 West 19th-st., in the rear, between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a respectable Scotchwoman; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City references. Call at 108 3d-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

A DRESSMAKER WHO GOES OUT BY the day or week, would like to have a few more customers; does all kinds of family sewing and operates on a machine. Call or address No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 8.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, to take care of a baby and do plain sewing; no objections to leave the City. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MARried woman, with a fresh brest of milk, as wet nurse; best of reference given. Call at No. 28 Madison-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WELSH GIRL as laundress or chambermaid and fine washer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 329 East 12th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for a good cook—a German Protestant woman—with a daughter 12 years of age. Apply at the basement door of No. 28 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A situation for her cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. Call, for two days, at No. 258 Madison-av., near 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL AS seamstress; understands dressmaking and would wait on a lady; has good reference. Call at No. 30 West 4th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and seamstress or take care of invalids, young or old; best of City reference. Call at No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH girl as chambermaid, or to do general housework in a small family where there are other servants. Inquire at No. 213 1st-av., front room, two stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; would go a short distance in the country; good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 Thompson-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and faithful girl as good cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 115 West 39th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at No. 243 Madison-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as plain cook, washer and ironer; best City reference can be given. Can be seen at No. 91 East 11th-st. for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as plain cook, first-class washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference. No. 204 East 14th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITuation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing in a private family. Can be seen until suited at No. 436 3d-av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the shoe-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly—soups, jellies, pastry and larding; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 513 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go out by the day; would like to go South. Apply at No. 101 (new number,) East 10th-st., until suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has good City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country or a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No. 62½ West Washington-place.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EIGHTEEN years' experience, a situation as monthly nurse or to attend an invalid; best of references. Address MONTHLY NURSE, No. 115 Allen-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; two years' reference from the last place. Inquire at No. 686 Greenwich-st., second floor front.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER by a young widow in a private family; is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's house; good reference given. Call at No. 893 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG American girl to do chamberwork and mind children. Call for two days at No. 219 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO CHAMBERwork or nurse and plain sewing. Call at No. 173 East 34th-st., between 2d and 1st avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 225 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, good reference. Apply for two days at No. 225 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as waitress or chambermaid; City reference. Can be seen at No. 425 6th-av.

WANTED—FOR A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation as cook, washer and ironer, or for general housework. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 215 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; understands fluting; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 64 West Washington-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD WET nurse. Inquire at No. 57 4th-av., corner 9th-st.

A LADY DESIRES TO PROCURE A situation as infant's nurse for a Protestant woman who has lived with her nearly four years. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 26 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a first-class laundress and fluter. Apply to her present employer, at No. 22 West 22d-st., with whom she has lived four years.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable young man who can be highly recommended by his last employer; advertiser is a Protestant; has no objection to the country. Any commands left at No. 488 6th-av., Room No. 2, will be attended to.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom and coachman; perfectly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful around a gentleman's place; country; good clipper and singer; the best of references. Address J. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, in City or country, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business, and can give unexceptionable City reference; is willing and obliging. Address R. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY a young active man who understands gardening, flowers and grapes; best of references. Address THOMAS, Box No. 2,934 Post-office, or call at No. 25 Nassau-st., Room No. 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who has lived with the most respectable families in this City; can give several years of the highest City reference. Can be seen at No. 66 University-place, or address M., Box 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a sober, steady, industrious man, who thoroughly understands his business; has first-class references; will be found willing and obliging. Address J. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT man as first-class waiter; understands his business thoroughly; has unexceptional City references; no objection to the country. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant married man of long experience, who is thoroughly competent in every respect; has good City references; no objections to the country. Address M. R., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a man of long experience; is a good, careful driver; understands his business thoroughly; will take a place in the country; has good City references. Address J. N., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as groom and coachman; understands his business in all its branches; is a trustworthy man; has four years' reference. Call at C. W. WELLMAN'S, saddler, No. 932 Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN HONEST and industrious man of some experience in business, in any capacity; has some knowledge of dry goods; will work faithfully for his employer's interest; City reference. Address W., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE, A situation as coachman or groom and valet to a single gentleman; no objection to travel; good personal reference. Call or address, this week, private stable, No. 124 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or groom, in either City or county, by a young man, single; understands his business thoroughly; the very best of City and country references will be given. Address G. U. T., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a respectable married man, a Protestant, who is competent in every respect to suit a first-class family; can produce undoubted testimonials from his last place. Address T. H., Box 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman, and will make himself generally useful; no objection to the country; has the best of reference. Address P. W., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; best City references. Address J. H., Box 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a man of first-class ability and thorough experience; very best of reference. Call or address M. H., at Trainor's saddlery warehouse, No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in a fancy goods or toy store; has had six years' experience. Address or apply to T. N., No. 117 Macdougal-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A young man in a private family. Can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 30 East 20th-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as head nurse, capable of taking charge of a nursery with several children, and that can come well recommended. Apply for two days, from 9 to 2 o'clock, at No. 471 West 23d-st.

WANTED—LADIES HAVING A LITTLE leisure can assist a noble object, and those having the opportunity to devote their whole time will receive a fair remuneration by calling at the Gettysburgh Asylum, store No. 546 Broadway.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSEMAID, who can do plain sewing; must have best City references. Apply for two days, from 9 to 11 A. M., at No. 111 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS EXCELlent cook for a private family; she must bring City references. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 243 East 14th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—AT NO. 39 5TH-AV., A PROTESTant seamstress and maid who can dress hair and cut and fit. Apply between 9 and 2 for two days, and after 6 P. M.

WANTED—THREE GENTLEMEN, WHO write rapidly and are quick at figures; none but those having the best City references need apply. Gettysburgh Asylum Office, No. 546 Broadway.

COACHMAN WANTED—HE MUST BE A first-rate driver and understand thoroughly the care of horses, and come well recommended. Address Box No. 995 Post-office, with full particulars of references, if married, &c.

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ANTIQUITY FOR SALE.—A GOLD COIN—time of Alexander the Great; satisfactory evidence will be given of its being genuine. Address JUNIUS SMITH, care of Jay Cooke & Co., New-York.

## SHIPPING.

### THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
PENNSYLVANIA, Lewis........SATURDAY, Dec. 7
FRANCE, Grace........SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VIRGINIA, Prowse........SATURDAY, Dec. 21
HELVETIA, Thompson........SATURDAY, Dec. 28
Cabin passage, payable in currency, $100.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

### SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
EUROPA, Craig, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
UNITED KINGDOM, Donaldson, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, Carnaghan, SATURDAY, Dec. 21.
From Pier No. 6 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency;
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

**STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.**—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS........SATURDAY......Dec. 7
ETNA........SATURDAY......Dec. 14
CITY OF BOSTON........SATURDAY......Dec. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY......Dec. 28
CITY OF LONDON........SATURDAY......Jan. 4
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

| PAYABLE IN GOLD. | | PAYABLE IN CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $100 | Steerage | $30 |
| First Cabin to London | 105 | Steerage to London | 35 |
| First Cabin to Paris | 115 | Steerage to Paris | 45 |

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

### THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR:
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 11.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 18.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 25.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 1.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 8.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

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| Chief Cabin Passage | $150 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 80 |

FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS.

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|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $165 |

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

| | |
|---|---|
| Chief Cabin Passage | $125 |
| Second Cabin Passage | 70 |

Payable in Gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

### ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE........Duchesne........SATURDAY, Dec. 14
VILLE DE PARIS........Surmont........SATURDAY, Dec. 28
EUROPE........Lemarie........SATURDAY, Jan. 11
ST. LAURENT........Bocande........SATURDAY, Jan. 25
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $150; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
*These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.*
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

### CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TRIPOLI........Dec. 4
ALEPPO........Dec. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin........$80 Gold.
Steerage........$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

### NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
Steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS,
FOR SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE AND BREMEN.
First cabin $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35, Gold.
The regular trips being discontinued during the Winter months, extra departures will be advertised.
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

### LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York, Dec. 14.
ATALANTA, Capt. Pinkham, from New-York, Dec. 28.
BELLONA, Capt. Dixon, from New-York, Jan. 11.
WM. PENN, Capt. Billinge, from New-York, Jan. 25.
The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

### LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MINNESOTA........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 18
CHICAGO........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 1
NEBRASKA........WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8
From Pier No. 37 East River,
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

### PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 28 Broadway.

### FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
GUIDING STAR, Capt. Geo. B. Slocum, Dec. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. Timmerman, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, Feb. 23.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

### UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. D. B. Barton, Dec. 5.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. Greene, Dec. 12.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Rich. Adams, Dec. 19.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A** contract has been concluded with the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company, and that the Royal Mail Service between New-York and Nassau, Bahamas and Havana, will on and after the 30th day of January, 1868, be performed by that Company.
T. DARLING,
B. L. BURNSIDE,
Commissioners.

**FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY—EVERY THURSDAY.**
MONEKA, Capt. Shackford, THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. Lebby, THURSDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to the
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

**REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.**—Freight 10c. per foot. First Cabin passage, $15. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. Crowell, Commander, is now receiving freight and will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—ATLANTIC** Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship RAPIDAN, Capt. Everson, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

**STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S** fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.**—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
GEN. GRANT, SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
For passage or freight, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**MOBILE, GALVESTON AND LAVACCA.**—The steamship RAPIDAN, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

### PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

# CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Nov. 30—ARIZONA, Capt. Maury, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. Farnsworth.
Dec. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Gray, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Lapidge.
Dec. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. Conner, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. Parker.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.
Steamer of Dec. 21 connects closely with steamer CHINA, from San Francisco, Jan. 13; at Yokohama with steamers NEW YORK for Hong Kong, and COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

### NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
FOR CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The elegant steamship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. Smith,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on
SATURDAY, Dec. 14, at noon,
from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Panama with the new, fast steamship
OREGONIAN, Capt. Sutton.
These steamships having been built and fitted expressly for this trade, have accommodations that are unsurpassed for elegance or comfort.
To be followed by SATURDAY, Jan. 4, 1868, by the favorite steamship
NEBRASKA or ARAGO,
connecting at Panama with the steamship
AMERICA.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHARLES DANA, Vice-President,
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

### OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

VIA NICARAGUA.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.
The fast and elegant steamship
SAN FRANCISCO,
Capt. Elisha Howes,
will be dispatched by the North American Steamship Company on THURSDAY, Dec. 5, at noon, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting on the Pacific with the favorite steamer
MOSES TAYLOR,
Capt. Blethen.
The accommodations on these steamers are unsurpassed by those of any steamers afloat.
For passage or freight apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.
WM. H. WEBB, President,
No. 54 Exchange-place.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.

### FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received until Tuesday at 3 P. M. For rates &c., inquire at freight office on Company's Pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

### FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

### FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
Measurement goods, 5 cents per cubic foot.
Weight goods, 15 cents per 100 pounds.
Flour, 25 cents per barrel.
Special articles, one-quarter tariff rates.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamships
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Eaton, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 5.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. Morton, sails THURSDAY, Dec. 12.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

### FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
Steamship HUNTSVILLE, Crowell, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 7.
Steamship MONTGOMERY, Lyons, Commander, leaves SATURDAY, Dec. 14.
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central Railroad of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to all points in the interior, at lower rates than by any other line.

## RAILROADS.

### LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

### PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburgh and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburgh, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

**ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT** foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M.; 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

**HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.**—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 12 M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

**NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.**—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

### CATAWBA CHAMPAGNE,

MADE FROM THE KELLEY'S ISLAND GRAPE. Pronounced by competent judges to be fully equal to any foreign champagne. Purity undoubted and guaranteed. Prices $16 and $18 per case. Put up expressly by
OTIS FIELD, No. 125 Fulton-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

### TO FARMERS, CLAY MANUFACTURERS, AND CAPITALISTS:

### EXHIBITION OF

### Sword's Brick Machine, Tiffany's Pipe and Tile Machines, and Ingraham's Ditching Machine,

Dec. 11th and 12th,

### AT FACTORY OF CROSSMAN BROS.,

Woodbridge, N. J.

We call the ATTENTION of BRICK-MAKERS to SWORD'S BRICK MACHINE. It will double the product of any yard; it makes perfect bricks of a superior quality, does away with the expensive moulding sand, dispenses with brick moulds and luting yard, to the great saving of money and labor. Soak and filling pits are not used, there is no loss of time by the machines waiting for tempered clay, nor loss of bricks exposed to storms. They receive a heavy steam-power pressure, and dry uniformly in hakes—not a crust outside and soft mud inside—so they are stronger and truer in form, while the waste and cost in burning, bracing the kiln, and loading the burned bricks is lessened. It is cheaper every way to handle good bricks than poor ones.

Sword's machine grinds mud with broad and powerful knives in the usual manner, but uses only a moderate quantity of water for tempering. The moulds are filled on the screw principle, similar to Wiley's Newburgh machines. Sword's machine has eighteen steel moulds, nicely fitted with plungers, like the Philadelphia brick press. They are set in a revolving, horizontal, cast-iron mould-wheel. The empty moulds are carried under the grinding mill, and the screw packs the mud into them 2½ inches more than full. The wheel then passes them under an inclined plane of chilled cast iron, which presses down and strikes off the clay. The bricks are finally compressed by steam-power—by the rising of the plungers as in the Philadelphia brick press. The plungers lift the finished bricks to the surface of the mould-wheel, (by which their edges are polished,) which carries them around to the wheeler which is ready to receive them. The wheelers hake the bricks two courses high on each of the four hakes across the whole yard, and then repeat the process until they are eight courses high, ready to be secured from storms.

The mud does not stick to the polished steel moulds. At every revolution the polished cast-iron plungers go through the moulds and back, thoroughly emptying them. The engineer keeps the ready-made pressed bricks continually running out as fast as the wheelers can hake them up, and the haking gang keeps the setting gang of the same number of men busy, as the bricks dry quickly. An eight (8) inch cylinder engine furnishes the power.

We intend to exhibit the working of Sword's brick-making machine at our factory, on the day of our auction, Dec. 11, (see "Auction sales.") The steamer *Magenta* will leave Barclay-st. at 7 A. M. on that day. Brick-makers and all others interested are invited to examine it. If secured in time, it will more than pay for itself next year.

We desire to form a company with brick-makers, clay owners and capitalists to use this machine, providing that owners of good clay beds and other advantages will put in their clay property at reasonable prices, in consideration of the benefits and of the use of these machines.

The **Tiffany Tile Machine** resembles the Sword brick machine in simple, efficient application of power to grind clay and drive it out in strong polished tiles, as fast as they can be wheeled away and dried in the yard—thus simplifying the tile manufacture to wheeling ready-made tile. No other machine makes tiles so smooth, strong and cheap, and such favorites with consumers, with so economical and easy superintendence. With these two machines and an eight (8) inch cylinder engine, tile and brick-making can be advantageously combined in many places. We shall soon be ready to furnish machines with all the directions and explanations necessary to construct yards and carry on the business. The

**Tiffany Pipe Machine** has valuable qualities for the manufacture of sewer pipe. It surpasses all other pipe in strength, straightness, squareness of joints, safety in burning and smoothness when glazed.

### INGRAHAM'S DITCHING MACHINE

Must add greatly to the national wealth. It digs the ditch and removes the dirt *without gearing*. The plow-beam is double. One end rests on the beam wheel axles, the other end on the elevator wheel axles. The three plows are hung under this double plow beam, between the beam-wheel and elevating wheel. These wheels stand on the bottom of the ditch. There the plows draw and cut the same at the surface and in deep ditches, therefore the elevations, between the elevating and beam-wheels, are leveled, and the hollows passed over—i. e., the machine makes a straight bottomed ditch on rough ground. The machine is drawn by the elevating wheel-axles. Just so fast as the foremost double plow opens a furrow six (6) inches wide, a six-inch belt passes down around a belt inside the plow, and rests on the ground in the furrow. The side plows cut three inches more each side, but not quite so deep as the centre furrow, and turn the loose dirt down on the belt, between the flanges on the elevating wheel. The elevating wheel rolls over and takes up the belt and dirt as they lie still in the furrow, and the dirt is carried over the wheel between this furrow belt, and another one next the wheel where it runs off in shoots each side of the ditch. This principle to plow ditches and elevate the dirt without gearing is the true one. The sides of the ditch are not shaken and shattered, but are smoothly cut true, parallel and perpendicular. The earth thrown into the ditch shrinks away from its smooth sides, whereas in the sloping sided ditch the filling in settles down on the sides. Holes dug as small as a man can work, eight feet deep on our property, to explore for clay, are found with the filling in shrunk one inch from the perpendicular sides all around six years afterward, but with the earth and sod solid at the surface. A ditch dug three feet deep in dry sand by this machine stands firm when a clumsy shoveler would have the sides shattered and crumbling in.

The farmer drives back and forth, turning it as easy as a reaping machine, and plows and elevates just as much dirt as he wishes to tax the strength of his team with, but there is not such waste of his teams' power by side draft, gearing, &c., as exists in mowing machines and other labor-saving machines. A ditching machine, with gearing like mowing machines and others, would be unfit to work in deep ditches in the midst of mud, dirt, sand and all soils, to choke up the gearing and waste its power. When the impracticability of gearing in machines for dirty work in deep ditching is considered, also the many failures in ditchers by ignoring this fact, also that Ingraham has secured his patents from theft, it will be seen what a difficult task other inventors have to invent machines without gearing, to break down his monopoly of a practical ditching-machine. Still, inventors of machines whose nature did not prohibit the use of gearing, who probably would not have succeeded under such prohibition, who would be no match for Ingraham on *equal* conditions, and whose inventions the public did not feel such a fervent desire to see developed as they do ditching-machines, have attained just and wonderful success where they could not keep their competitors at such a distance below them as Ingraham's invention does. In 1853, 2,529 sewing-machines were sold. Now they are sold by the hundred thousand annually, and millions of dollars are invested in manufacturing them. In a few years the sale of mowing-machines has grown from nothing to nearly 100,000 per year. Before Ingraham's patents expire, in 17 years, there will be at least from 2,000,000 to 10,000,000 mowing-machines sold, to be used a few days in harvest each year. Cheap and good ditches are equivalent to cheap tile to farmers. The tendency is to increase the use and value of tile; but, as the tile-machine cheapens the manufacture of tile, the ditching-machine adds to value of our tile-machines as much as our tile-machines are worth more than other tile-machines.

What will be the value of *the one* ditching machine of *paramount importance* to increase the national wealth when such *branches* of business as sewing machines, mowing machines, &c., create such wealth as they do?

What will such an ally be worth to the business and sales of the tile and pipe machines of the Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company? R. C. Ingraham is a stockholder in the Company, and takes an active and deep interest in its welfare. The ditching machine will be used as an ally to the Company, and owned by some of its members without costing the Company one dollar. Sword's brick machine will also be sold by a member of the Company. What more sure business to acquire wealth, and be independent of would-be competitors, can there be than to get a Sword's brick machine, Tiffany tile machine, and ditching machine of us? We could show equal value of these inventors to the Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company in many respects, if proper to do so. The public do not discriminate enough between inventors that borrow their ideas, imitate others, and of course go but little further in improvements, and those inventors with real genius for original inventions, whose resources of mind and improvement are never exhausted while health remains. Our machinery and system of manufacture is being improved, and will be improved toward removing every imperfection.

These inventors and their inventions are connected with the best clay property known. A railroad three-quarters of a mile connects the clay bank and factories with a wharf on ship channel that admits of shipments direct to the consumers by ocean, sound, river or canal navigation. The *little* quantity of dirt over the clay is placed where it makes brick-yards that can produce from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 brick next year. Sword's brick machine will use the clay to uncover the clay. Tiffany's tile-machine will then use the clay to uncover pipe-clay. Tiffany's pipe-machine will use three more strata of clay to make valuable sewer-pipe. Valuable fire-clay will then be uncovered at our very railroad cars and nearly as cheap to dig as ordinary clay. Our process causes but little waste, whereas the greater portion is wasted in other banks to get the one stratum of fire clay. Is it not better for tile, pipe, and brick consumers to have an interest in such a clay bank, with such a system, such machinery monopolized, and such men as we have secured? When has there been or will there be such an opportunity in any one respect; when such a combination of advantages? Such real estate investments, as good Woodbridge clay banks, are hard to be found and more hard to be bought. The clay cannot be lost by accident, and always increases in value while lying in the ground.

Our improvements are *rude* and *imperfect*, but we can substantiate the fact, that we have such clay property; with such natural and artificial advantages; such machines; such men; and such opportunities to build up business as cannot be found at present in this country in our line. Probably New-York-City will need $3,000,000 worth of sewer pipe before the City is properly drained for health, and other cities in proportion. (See "Draining for Profit and Health," by George E. Waring, sold at *Agriculturist* office.) The demand for fire-brick will increase; the demand for tile is increasing enormously; common brick the same, and the future consumption of clay goods is beyond computation. Our Company has greater advantages in every respect, except in amount of capital, than any other to supply this demand with cheap and superior goods. The supplies of clay are enormous, and the gross value of one acre exceeds half a million dollars. We submit the following figures to prove this an underestimate, and our bank will again show our figures and measurements to be very much underestimated. Still we prefer sticking to our underestimate of *over* half a million per acre as our statement.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6 feet deep, com. Brick Clay, 618 per cubic yard | 5,932,800@ $8— | 47,462.00 |
| 3 feet deep Tile Clay (2-inch tile) | 3,484,800@$20— | 69,696 00 |
| 9 feet deep Pipe Clay (6-inch pipe) | 1,381,278@40c.— | 552,511.20 |
| 6 feet deep Fire Brick (best No. 1) | 3,340,000@$45— | 172,800.00 |
| | | $842,469.60 |
| Assuming wrongfully a deduction of 20 per cent. for waste, low prices, losses, etc | | 168,492.93 |
| Leaves per Acre of 4,800 Surface Yards | | $673,975 68 |

Every practical brick-maker knows that with coal delivered at $7 40 per ton and our facilities, that he could make a fortune to leave his present business and make goods for our Company with such machines as they can give, at 50 per cent. of the value of the goods—because he knows that common brick alone (the poorest part) will pay when simplified to wheeling brick. Our yard would heretofore make 3,000,000 brick with ordinary soft mud machines, and did mould 2,500,000 this year. They have been enlarged, and with suitable sheds, one more Fire Brick Kiln, and one or two Sword's Brick Machines and Tiffany's Tile Machines would produce from 5,000,000 to 10,000,000 brick next year, or say 4,000,000 brick and 2,000,000 drain tile and an equal value of fire brick and pipe. This business is based only on the private operations of Crossman Bros., and would be unworthy of the business of a Company and its advantages. Assuming our present rude and incomplete fixtures to produce only $150,000, and to unnecessarily cost 50 per cent. of value, *and allow our valuable machines* and other incomes to *produce nothing*, it would yield simple interest on $1,000,000 Capital at Eastern rates of interest, but the increase in value of property, and establishment of prosperous business, would be invaluable to the Company. With our *present rude fixtures* the full resources and capabilities of the place cannot be made available until the natural course of removing dirt to build yards creates valuable brick and tile yards almost free from cost, and until our valuable machines and moderate business increases our Capital and fixtures; as idle clay produces nothing, but every dollar of additional working capital above our present fixtures that is spent putting our clay through such machines as ours and making such goods as can be made, will more than pay itself back every season. It cannot be otherwise, for it produces valuable goods from dormant clays and from *clays that are wasted and a nuisance to others* that are now acquiring wealth wherever the valuable clays of Woodbridge are used in any manner that is not outrageously awkward and wasteful.

There are few branches of business where the liberal use of capital is more in place than in bringing our dormant clays out of the ground. There is no uncertainty about their existence or value. It requires no uncertain boring or shafting to find them. They are visible, and it is of as much importance to get them as to dig a crop of potatoes, perhaps more so.

Still we found such a disposition to use the property as a speculating rather than a brick-making operation, and men that sit in Wall-street offices and *worked mines* in inaccessible distant sections and mountains; risking nothing but office expenses; samples of ore; certificates from Prof. Easygot that those samples yielded so many thousand dollars per ton, could sell handsomely engraved stock certificates so much cheaper than we could after spending years to develop real property, and testing our principles, that we deemed it advisable to reduce our capital below the actual wants of the country, and put our property at much less than value for the sake of future benefits.

The amount of stock we issue ($250,000) does not begin to represent the real value of property the Company receive. Our rude fixtures were necessary to prove their practicability and should have brought their true value as well as the clay property. But if we get the pay for our fixtures, the clay property does not cost the Company $50,000. On the other hand, if we get the real auction value of our clay property from the Company, then we get nominal pay only for over $80,000 value in fixtures that have cost us real cash and exertions to produce. One or the other, we lose the value of trusting to future benefits to redeem. We get all our pay for the most valuable kind of real estate in this country in stock of the Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Company, and not one dollar in cash until we make it. We sell what is necessary and hold all we can.

The inventors and working officers venture all their resources with confidence, and so does every working member of the Company. The Patents will cost the Company $45,000 to $50,000 in stock, but it is far less in proportion than the former sales of these patents before their value was known. The whole property, patents, everything will cost the Company (according to amount of property retained by Company) from $182,000 to $187,000, including several thousand dollars' worth of clay ready to ship. The same value in all respects could not be duplicated for double and treble the money under any other circumstances, but every member deems it best to combine all our advantages on any terms and indemnify ourselves by future business, which gives those few that can find room to associate with us the benefit of the developments of all our Company and inventors for years past. There will be $40,000 in par value of the Company stock for sale. Private sale before the Auction preferred in order to select associates.

### PEREMPTORY

# CASH AUCTION SALE.

### $100,000 of Real and Personal Property, Fire-Clay, Clay Goods, Machinery and Stock of the

# CROSSMAN CLAY AND MANUFACTURING CO.,

To close up the business of CROSSMAN BROS.,
On Dec. 11, at 12 1-2 P. M.,
On the premises.

### One Good Farm of 63 Acres,

In a high state of cultivation, with a good two-story and basement Dwelling and two Tenement houses, Barns and outbuildings thereon; ($7,000 can remain in bond and mortgage if desired.) Also the Stock, Horses, Cows, Hogs, Poultry, Carriages, Sled, Robes, Kirby's Mower and Reaper, Wagons, Harnesses, Manure, Grain, Hay, Salt Hay, Stalks, &c., 4 acres of Wheat on the ground; also a general assortment of all farming implements.

Also all the Parlor, Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture of J. R. Crossman, consisting of 90 yards of Velvet Carpet, Brussels Stair Carpet, Gilt Frame Mirrors, Marble Top Centre Tables, Mahogany Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Tables, &c., &c. Two Cottage Bedroom Suites (Marble Top,) Oil Cloths, Carpets, Crockery and Glass Ware, and a general assortment of Household Furniture. Also, on Dec. 12, all

### The Stock of Clays, Goods, Machinery, &c.,

Now on hand, and owned by the firm of Crossman Bros., will be sold at the Factory, at auction, for cash, on delivery, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, as follows: **Several Thousand Tons of No. 1 Fire Clay**, 75,000 No. 1 Best Fire Brick, 50,000 feet of Vitrified, Glazed Sewer Pipe, from 2 inches to 15 inches diameter, with Bends, Branches, Elbows, Traps, &c., &c. Also, several thousand feet of Damaged Pipe, 400,000 Common Hard and Pale Building Brick, 5 Tile and Pipe Machines with fixtures and horse-power, 2 Brick Machines and fixtures, each capable of making 2,000 brick per hour, with two horses and six men in ordinary clay. (our clay requires 4 horses.) Also, 20 Horses and 9 Head of Cattle.

Also a **Flouring and Grist Mill**, (with privilege of building (lot,) lately fitted up with two run of stones, Turbine water-wheel and new machinery throughout, well located for doing a good business.

Also **1,200 Shares of the Crossman Clay and Manufacturing Co.**, par value, $50 per share. Capital Stock $250,000, free from all assessments.

The property of this Company consists of 177 acres of land, (of which ¼ to ⅓ is underlaid with Fire Clay,) with Factories, Brick Yards, Houses, Railroad and Wharf, with 18 feet water at the pier, on Raritan River, 2½ miles above Perth Amboy.

The Auction will positively take place, rain or shine. Every article fairly bid for will be sold, and to prevent delay, persons are requested to examine the property before the sale.

**Sword's Brick Machine, Tiffany's Tile and Pipe Machines, and Ingraham's Ditching Machine**, will be on exhibition on Dec. 11 and 12, (the days of the sale,) for the benefit of the public. All persons are invited to examine.

The steamer *Magenta* will leave New-York, foot of Barclay-st., at 7 A. M., Dec. 11 and 12, stopping at all landings on Staten Island Sound, including Tottenville, Perth Amboy and South Amboy, for our works. Returning, leave our works at the conclusion of the sale each day.

Fare 30 cents; Excursion Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the Astor House, New-York, or on board the boat. Meals provided on board.

CROSSMAN BROTHERS,
Woodbridge, Middlesex Co.,
NEW-JERSEY.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., Auctioneers.
### FIRST WINTER TRADE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.
At store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., on
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock,
they will offer a large and varied assortment of heavy goods for Winter, comprising men's boys', women's, misses' and children's wear.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
### AUCTION NOTICE.
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL PAINTINGS, executed by A. B. DURAND, Esq., our well-known and distinguished artist.
HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1867, at 7½ o'clock, at the "Leeds Art Galleries," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st., the collection of A. B. Durand, Esq., who is about removing to the country, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American scenes, all painted by himself, without reserve. This will afford the public an excellent opportunity to supply themselves with the works of this great artist.
They will be on exhibition free, as above, day and evening, from Monday, 2d inst., until the sale.

BENJAMIN F. THEALL, Auctioneer—Late Salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.
CONTINUATION OF THE
LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FANCY FURS.
RICH ASSORTMENT OF ROBES,
BUFFALO, WOLF, BEAR, JENET, &c.,
All made up in the best manner for City trade, and warranted fresh and free from moth.
To be sold by JOHNSON & THEALL, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at their Salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.
Ladies are particularly invited to call.
Catalogues and goods now ready for examination.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
**PARTITION SALE OF NO. 36 SOUTH-ST.**—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York, by order of William J. Marrin, Esq., Referee:
SOUTH-ST.—The valuable lot, with the buildings, No. 36 South-st., between Old and Coenties slips, lot 19 feet 8 inches front, 20 feet 6 inches in the rear, and 88 feet deep; also the water lot in front of the said store; also the water lot in front of the lot on the northeast corner of South-st. and Cuyler's-alley.
Sale peremptory. Terms at sale.
C. W. SANDFORD, Attorney, No. 5 Tryon-row.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
**AUCTION SALE OF WATER FRONT PROPERTY AT JERSEY CITY—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.** will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 7, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the BOARD OF DIRECTORS, the valuable water front property of the HUDSON RIVER CEMENT COMPANY, located at Jersey City, near Jersey City Ferry, being 234 feet front and about 1,200 feet deep. Information in regard to the property can be obtained from J. H. BUTTS, Secretary, on the premises. Possession given immediately. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH MCGUIRE, Auctioneer—Office No. 110 Nassau-st.
**WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK** A. M., at No. 206 East 78th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., all the genteel furniture contained in said house, consisting of walnut, mahogany, parlor and chamber suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, fine rosewood pianos, hair mattresses, feather beds, china, glassware, crockery, &c.

**AUCTION SALE—THE FINEST PAIR OF** carriage horses in the City, dark brown, six and seven years old, full brothers; splendidly matched in every way; will be sold at Tallman's stables, corner Broadway and 38th-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 11 A. M.

## STEAMBOATS.

### BRISTOL LINE.

FOR
BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE,
VIA BRISTOL, R. I.
FROM PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER.
The magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. Brayton, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. Simmons, at 4 P. M. daily. Only one hour and thirty minutes by rail from Bristol to Boston. Arriving in Boston in ample time to connect with Northern and Eastern trains.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon the American waters. In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unrivaled.
Tickets sold and staterooms secured at the office, on Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st. Also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the office of Westcott's Express Company, No. 1 Park-place, Nos. 785 and 945 Broadway; Harlem Railroad Depot, 26th-st. and 4th-av.; Hudson River Railroad Depot, 29th-st. and 9th-av., New-York; No. 259 Washington-st., Brooklyn.
By purchasing tickets at any of these offices, baggage can be checked from residence to destination.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Agent.

### SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., short pier, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Saturday, Nov. 23, 1 P. M. | Friday, Nov. 22, 12 M. |
| Tuesday, Nov. 26, 2 P. M. | Monday, Nov. 25, 7 A. M. |
| Thursday, Nov. 28, 8:30 A. M. | Wednes., Nov. 27, 7:30 A. M. |
| Saturday, Nov. 30, 10 A. M. | Friday, Nov. 29, 7:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11 A. M. | Monday, Dec. 2, 7:30 A. M. |

**FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.**—The strong and commodious steamboat SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. Parker, will leave foot of Chambers-st. Fare reduced to 25 cents.

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Tuesday, Dec. 3, 11:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 4th, 9:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, Dec. 5, 1 P. M. | Friday, Dec. 6, 11 A. M. |
| Saturday, Dec. 7, 2 P. M. | Monday, Dec. 9, 1 P. M. |
| Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1 P. M. | Wednesday, 11th, 7:30 A. M. |
| Thursday, Dec. 12, 8 A. M. | Friday, Dec. 13, 8 A. M. |
| Saturday, Dec. 14, 9:30 A. M. | Monday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M. |
| Tuesday, Dec. 17, 12 M. | Wednesday, 18th, 10 A. M. |
| Thursday, Dec. 19, 1:30 P. M. | Friday, Dec. 20, 12 M. |
| Saturday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M. | Monday, Dec. 23, 1:30 A. M. |

### CHANGE OF TIME.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, UNION DOCK AND NORTHPORT.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, the steamer D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. Underhill, leaves Pier No. 34 East River (Catharine-st.) at 3 P. M., (omitting the 37th-st. landing,) daily, for Lloyd's Dock and Oyster Bay: Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Union Dock, (Bayville:) Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays for Northport.

### CHANGE OF HOUR.

The New-Haven Trans. Co.'s steamers will leave pier 26 E.R., daily, on and after Monday, Nov. 4, at 4 P.M., instead of 6 as heretofore. Saturday night at 12, as usual.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with the railroad.

## BILLIARDS.

**GRAND DISPLAY OF BILLIARD TALENT** will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1867, at 7 o'clock P. M., at Wm. Goldthwait's rooms, under W. H. Griffith's billiard factory, No. 186 Fulton-st. The following celebrated players will be present: Melvin Foster, Tim Flinn, M. Gearey, John Galvin, Dudley Kavanaugh, P. Carme and Frank Denison.

## FURNITURE.

### FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

BRAUNSDORF & METZ, successors to Weil & Braunsdorf, offer their stock of well-assorted furniture, consisting of parlor, sitting-room, library, bedroom and dining-room suites, of the latest styles, to the public, at wholesale prices, at Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts.
N. B.—All goods warranted.

### FURNITURE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Parlor and Chamber Furniture.
Dining-room Suites,
Spring and Hair Mattresses, &c., &c.
Enameled and Chamber Furniture.
DeGRAAF & TAYLOR,
Nos. 87 and 89 Bowery, No. 65 Christie-st., and Nos. 130 and 132 Hester-st., entrance No. 87 Bowery.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
Nos. 138 and 140 West 28th-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1867.

**AN ELECTION WILL BE HELD IN** the Committee Room of the Congregation, Temple Emanuel, No. 112 East 12th-st., on the 8th day of December next, for three directors as class No. 2, to serve for four years, from the 16th day of January next, in place of Messrs. Benj. Nathan, Jos. Fatman and Jonas Heller; also, for one director in class No. 4, to serve for two years from the 16th day of January next, in place of Rev. Ansel Leo; and also for one director in class No. 1, to serve for three years from the 16th day of January next, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. William Seligman, all of whose term of office will expire on that day.
The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 12 o'clock M.
By order of the Board.
SAMUEL A. LEWIS, Honorary Secretary.

**TO TAILORS AND DEALERS.—A RE**sponsible retail clothing-house, having good facilities, will receive small consignments of men's and youths' clothing from parties who want to realize, and make returns weekly. Address, with particulars, JAMES MASON & CO., Station A.

**ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS** at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly used. Wholesale at the manufacturers'. SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

**BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES** improve and preserve the sight. Optical Institute, No. 1,132 Broadway, H. W. HUNTER, Optician.

## MACHINERY.

**FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF PORTABLE AND** stationary Steam Engines of superior construction.
POOLE & HUNT, Baltimore, Md.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
Performances in the lecture-room each day,
COMMENCING AT 2½ AND 7½ P. M.
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
AFRICAN BABY ELEPHANT!
HANNIBAL, Jr.!
HANNIBAL, Jr.!
Four years old, 38 inches high, weighs 365 pounds, cost $10,000. The only
LARGE EARED ELEPHANT!
in America.
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE!
SPLENDID LIVING GIRAFFE!
JUST ARRIVED, JUST ARRIVED.
Second Week of MILNES LEVICK'S SUCCESSFUL DRAMA,
THE UNION PRISONER;
OR, THE PATRIOT'S DAUGHTER.
LIVING GORILLA!
LIVING GORILLA!
THE ONLY ONE in captivity. TO BE SEEN AT ALL HOURS, a very attractive and comprehensive collection of BEAUTIFUL TROPICAL FISH, GORDON CUMMING, the Lion-slayer's, COLLECTION, A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT, A GIANTESS, DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL, LIVING SKELETON, FAT LADY, LEOPARD CHILD, LEARNED SEAL, LIVING SEA-LEOPARDS, SNAKES, MONKEYS, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR, OREGON BEARDED LADY, PHENOMENON VIOLINIST.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
Immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Embracing the most prominent and wonderful specimens of animated nature ever exhibited. Can be seen day or night.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

**A WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,** Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.
Mr. Augustin Daly's totally original and picturesque drama of life and love in these times.

# UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT

with its
WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
THE PIERS OF THE CITY AND HUDSON
BY STARLIGHT.
The cast including
THE BEAUTIFUL WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE AND JENNIE.
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER........as Snorkey
Mr. C. T. PARSLOE, JR........as Bermudas
Mr. G. H. CLARKE........as Ray Trafford
Mr. WELSH EDWARDS........as Byke
Mr. H. C. RYNER, Mr. LINGARD, Miss CELIA LOGAN, Mrs. WRIGHT, &c., &c.
☞ Due notice will be given of the repetition of "NORWOOD."

### FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN........Lessee and Director
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
TENTH WEEK OF THE OPERA BOUFFE.
THE MOST SUCCESSFUL AND BRILLIANT OPERA YET PRODUCED IN AMERICA.
The Most Fascinating Music.
Admirable, Appropriate Scenery.
Richest Costumes and Appointments.
The Greatest Conspiracy Imaginable.
The Grand Review of the Troops.
THE CHARMING TOSTEE AS THE DUCHESS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
Every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1.
THE GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7,
THE TOWER OF LONDON,
Drama in five acts, and
LA VEUVE AU CAMELIA.

### STEINWAY HALL.—SATURDAY.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
(Fourth season, 1867–68.)
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 8,
THEO. THOMAS' SECOND
SYMPHONY SOIREE.
SOLIST:
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA OF
EIGHTY PERFORMERS.
SEASON TICKETS, INCLUDING A RESERVED SEAT FOR THE FOUR REMAINING CONCERTS, FIVE DOLLARS EACH.
SINGLE ADMISSION TICKETS, $1 50.
Reserved seats, extra fifty cents.
To be obtained at Steinway Hall ticket office, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Pond's up-town Music-store, No. 865 Broadway; Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway.

### MRS. YELVERTON

AT THE BROOKLYN INSTITUTE,
CORNER CONCORD AND WASHINGTON STS.,
BROOKLYN,
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Tickets 75 cents. Reserved seats $1.

### MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

RESERVED SEATS
For the first course of four lectures, or for any one of the aforesaid lectures, can be procured at the
THEATRE TICKET-OFFICE,
NO. 114 BROADWAY.

### ALTIERI AND PFEIFFER CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY, DEC. 5,
GRAND FAREWELL CONCERT
of the great and popular Pianist,
MR. OSCAR PFEIFFER,
prior to his departure for the East and West.
First and only appearance of
MME. GIUDITTA ALTIERI,
the charming and celebrated Prima-Donna Soprano.
HERR WILLIAM FORMES,
the renowned Baritone of the German Opera,
And last opportunity of hearing
MESSRS. BERNARD AND FRITZ LISTERMAN,
the celebrated Solo Violinists, from the Leipsic Conservatory, and Pupils of Vieuxtemps.
MR. S. P. WARREN, Organist.
Tickets for sale at usual offices.

### MR. DE CORDOVA'S

FIRST MATINEE
(for the benefit of the Women's Infirmary,)
AT STEINWAY HALL,
THIS (WEDNESDAY) AFTERNOON, Dec. 4,
at 2 o'clock.
THE HUMOROUS LECTURE:
"THE GENTLEMAN FROM ENGLAND."
Reserved seats at Root & Anthony's, No. 21 Nassau-st.; Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Caswell, Mack & Co.'s, Fifth-avenue Hotel, and Steinway Hall.

### STEINWAY HALL.

GRAND DEBUT CONCERT
OF
MISS JENNY LANDSMAN,
THE
Young Californian Prima Donna,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 6, 1867.
Tickets $1. For sale at Steinway and Irving Halls, and at the principal music-stores.

### NAST'S CARICATURAMA.

NAST'S CARICATURAMA.
NAST'S CARICATURAMA,
Will open at
DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 BROADWAY,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4.
A series of 33 grand historical CARICATURE PAINTINGS by the celebrated artist,
THOMAS NAST,
9 feet by 12 feet; illustrating the history of the country from the Landing on Plymouth Rock to the present day, with a
DESCRIPTIVE LECTURE.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents. Seats may be secured in advance on and after Tuesday, Dec. 3, at the Box Office, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Doors open at 7½; exhibition commences at the stroke of 8 o'clock.

### GREAT POULTRY SHOW.

1,000 BIRDS.
The first Fall Exhibition of the
AMERICAN POULTRY SOCIETY
will be held at
MASONIC HALL LECTURE-ROOM,
No. 112 East 13th-st., near 4th-av.,
commencing TUESDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 P. M., closing Friday, Dec. 6, at 10 P. M. Open day and evening.
The largest and finest collection of various birds—many new—pigeons, canary birds, &c., &c., ever seen in this country, will be on exhibition. Admittance 30 cents; season tickets $1; to be had at the office of the *American Agriculturist*, No. 245 Broadway, and at the door.

### EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF PAINTINGS OF
THE ARTIST FUND SOCIETY,
At Putnam's Art Gallery,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

**GRAND TEMPERANCE DEMONSTRATION.**—A public meeting under the direction of the National Temperance Society will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner 22d-st. and 4th-av. Addresses by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Hon. Wm. E. Dodge, Drs. Cuyler, Forster, Stryker, Dowling and others. Exercises commencing at 7½ o'clock.

### CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

Choice seats for the first course of readings at a low price. Apply to KINDT & MANZ, piano warerooms, No. 865 Broadway.

### EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., open Day and Evening. Classes now forming. $20 a year.

**MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS**—Choice seats can be had at the Theatre Ticket Office, Reading Room, Fifth-avenue Hotel.

## FAIRS.

**FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE SOUTH DUTCH** Church will hold a Fair at the Everett Rooms, corner of 34th-st. and Broadway, for the benefit of the Mission Sunday School of said Church, commencing on WEDNESDAY EVENING of this week, at 7 o'clock P. M., with a Promenade Concert. Music by Dodworth. Admission 50 cents. And on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at from 11 o'clock A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

**THE BROOKLYN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL** Association and Home for Destitute Children will hold their Annual Fair and Festival, in the Auditorium of the Academy of Music, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 3 and 4, from 3 to 10 P. M. The children will be present each day. Tickets for sale at the door.

## DANCING.

### DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.,
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
LADIES' CLASS—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2 to 4 P. M.
MISSES' and MASTERS'—Wednesdays and Saturdays, 4 to 6 P. M.
GENTLEMEN—Tuesday and Friday evenings, at 8 o'clock.

### A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

**STEAM-TUG FOR SALE—A PROPELLER,** 16x16, in tip-top order, now running in the harbor. Address G. P., *Journal of Commerce* Office.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—TO-NIGHT.

ITALIAN OPERA.
Director........MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
Previous to the departure of the Company for Boston.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8
IL TROVATORE.
IL TROVATORE.
Reappearance of the new dramatic prima donna,
MME. LOUISA KAPP-YOUNG.
Mme. NATALI TESTA.
Sig. PANCANI, Sig. BELLINI, &c.
THURSDAY, OPERA IN BROOKLYN,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT OF THE OPERA.
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
MME. A. GHIONI,
MME. NATALI TESTA,
BARAGLI, ANTONUCCI, BARILI.
GIORGIO RONCONI
in his unrivaled dramatic character of ANTONIO.
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, DEC. 7,
GRAND GALA COMBINATION
FAREWELL MATINEE.
The entire of Rossini's masterwork,
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Positively last appearance of
MME. PAREPA-ROSA
in her celebrated role of ROSINA.
GIORGIO RONCONI as FIGARO.
To be followed by selection from Gounod's new opera,
ROMEO E GIULIETTA.
MISS MINNIE A. HAUCK.
SIG. A. PANCANI.
Box and other ticket offices now open.

### BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director........MAX MARETZEK
ON SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 7, at 8,
Positively Last Appearance in Brooklyn of
MLLE. FANNY JANAUSCHEK.
MARY STUART.

### ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director........JOHN DE POL
FIRST MATINEE TO-DAY AT ONE
OF THE
GOLDEN BRANCH
WITH DE POL'S
GRAND STAR EUROPEAN BALLET
COMBINATION.
Mlle. GIUSEPPINA MORLACCHI,
ELIZA BLASINA, AUGUSTA SOHLKE,
ERMISILDA DIANI, EUGENIE LUPO,
GIOVANI LUPO.
TWO NEW BALLETS.
LA FONTAINE D'AMOUR,
LE PACHA DE JANINA.
FIFTY CORYPHEES.
THE
KALOSPINTHECHROMOKENE,
OR
MAGIC CRYSTAL FOUNTAIN,
TO-MORROW NIGHT, AT EIGHT,
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, AT ONE.
THURSDAY EVENING.
SATURDAY EVENING.
BOX OFFICES AT ACADEMY;
CHICKERING'S, NO. 652 BROADWAY;
MACOY'S, NO. 114 BROADWAY.

### NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7¼; begins at 7¾.
In consequence of engagements entered into many months ago, the Manager, with regret, is compelled to announce the
LAST NIGHTS
of the
BLACK CROOK.
This performance, the fame of which is now world wide, must be withdrawn in the height of its popularity, after a triumphant career of sixteen consecutive months, a success unprecedented in the annals of the stage.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, 1867,
Will be presented the celebrated spectacular drama, entitled
THE BLACK CROOK,
introducing
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
as witnessed by over 1,500,000 persons.
CONTINUED TRIUMPH OF THE NEW ATTRACTIONS.
SPLENDID GRAND BALLETS,
sustained by the best corps in the world.
THE FLOWER OF LOVE.
THE GARDE IMPERIALE
And CHILD VIVANDIERE,
received each evening with overwhelming applause.
The Premium Transformation, exquisite Scenery. Costumes, &c., pronounced gems of beauty and skill. The Mechanical Donkey every evening.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock.
Monday next, doors open at 7, begins at 7½.
Seats secured six days in advance.

### WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
It is respectfully announced that the
NEW AND ORIGINAL DRAMA
by Mr. Watts Phillips, now being performed in London with the greatest success, entitled
MAUD'S PERIL,
will be performed
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4,
and EVERY EVENING until further notice.
Characters by Messrs. J. W. WALLACK, J. H. STODDARD, B. T. RINGGOLD, G. F. BROWNE, W. H. POPE, B. DURAND, C. SHERMAN, J. CURRAN, E. CASHIN, G. WHITE, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss MARY BARRETT, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
To conclude with the capital petite comedy of
DR. DILWORTH.
Characters by Messrs. J. GILBERT, A. W. YOUNG, J. C. WILLIAMSON, G. T. BROWNE, T. WARD, G. WHITE, Mrs. VERNON and Miss KATE RANOE.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 5 and 6,
MAUD'S PERIL and DR. DILWORTH.
The success of MAUD'S PERIL will preclude for the present the continuation of the
SERIES OF STANDARD PLAYS.
Due notice will be given of their resumption. The first of the New Series being Morton's fine old English comedy, in five acts, entitled
TOWN AND COUNTRY,
which will be produced with every attention to scenery, costumes, appointments, and a powerful cast.
Box book open six days in advance.
Doors open at 7½; performance commences at 8.

### BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

MRS. W. J. FLORENCE
has the honor of announcing that
HER ONLY BENEFIT
IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON
will take place on the evening of
FRIDAY, DEC. 6,
on which occasion she will, in connection with Mr. W. J. FLORENCE, appear for the 507th time, in Tom Taylor's great moral lesson,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
Box book now open for securing seats.

**UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE TOMBS** Police Court and a morning with Judge Dowling—the most amusing trial scene ever realized. Every night.

**UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE PIC**turesque Pier Scene and View of the Hudson by Starlight, and the lively frolics and unique melodies of the Lost Tribes at the New-York Theatre.

**UNDER THE GASLIGHT—THE WOND**erous Railroad Sensation, the most thrilling effect ever presented on any stage, nightly witnessed with bated breath and suspended animation, at the Worrell Sisters New-York Theatre, No. 728 Broadway.

**LECTURE—FREE READING-ROOM, NO. 76** Varick-st., THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Burtis C. Magie. Subject—"The Bible; A new View of its Truth." Public invited.

### BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE FLORENCES,
AND TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
LAST NIGHTS OF THE GREAT MORAL DRAMA.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
SATURDAY—FLORENCE MATINEE.

### FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 4, at 2 P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AFTERNOON | MEDEA. | MATINEE. |
| AFTERNOON | FIT TO BE A DUCHESS. | MATINEE. |
| AFTERNOON | IN THE EVENING, | MATINEE. |
| AFTERNOON | FRA DIAVOLO. | MATINEE. |
| AFTERNOON | JENNY LIND. | MATINEE. |

MONDAY—YE GRAND QUEEN BESS.

### BUNYAN HALL, UNION-SQUARE.

TENTH WEEK AND BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the Grand Allegorical spectacle,

# "THE PILGRIM."

Splendid Music, Dioramic Paintings and Transformation,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEES AT 2, ON TUESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Manager takes great pleasure in announcing that on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS the eloquent
MATTHEW HALE SMITH
will deliver the Descriptive Lecture.

### NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A SUPERB PROGRAMME OF
ELEGANT AND EXCITING
ACTS IN THE ARENA.
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
PFAU, THE GREAT RUSSIAN ATHLETE,
in his astounding feats upon
THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
LARGEST AND BEST TROUPE
OF STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
ever brought together in this country, in an
UNPARALLELED DISPLAY OF
EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC FEATS.
Admission, 50 cents; children under ten, 25 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Begins at 8.

### THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st., No. 820 Broadway, and No. 116 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
The best talent in Europe and America is secured, and no inferior teachers are nor will be engaged in the institution.
The directors will spare neither pains nor expense to retain the reputation which the Conservatory has so justly acquired during the past four years, that of the first MUSIC SCHOOL in America.
TERMS.—Regular classes $10 per quarter for every branch of instruction.
EDWARD MOLLENHAUER, } Musical
F. LEJEAL, } Directors.
HENRY MOLLENHAUER, }
S. N. GRISWOLD, Secretary.

## LECTURES.

**GENERAL SOCIETY OF MECHANICS AND TRADESMEN OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.**—The third lecture of the course will be delivered at Cooper Institute on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1867, by JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq. Subject—*Here and There in Britain.*

**SERIES OF SIX POPULAR LECTURES** at 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. First Lecture WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Kittredge. Subject—*Jerusalem.* Course tickets, $1. Single lecture, 25c.

## PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

*Continued from First Page.*

namely: Messrs. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, VAN AERNAM, WILLIAMS, of Indiana, LONGBRIDGE and ARCHER.

### MR. STEVENS' TEXAS BILL.

Mr. STEVENS introduced a resolution relative to the partition of Texas. It instructs the Committee on Reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of dividing the territory lately known as the State of Texas into two or more States, to be admitted into the Union when duly qualified.

Mr. ELDRIDGE objected, remarking that the State of Texas was enough to be held under a despotic government.

Mr. STEVENS explained that his resolution was merely one of inquiry.

The Speaker stated that the effect of the resolution would be to revive the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. ELDRIDGE persisted in his objection, and the resolution was not received.

### THE WHISKY TAX.

A resolution introduced by Mr. STEVENS, concerning the tax on spirits, directing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Revenue Laws as to ascertain and assess the value according to the capacity of the still, instead of the present mode, was adopted.

### CENSUS OF THE "CONQUERED STATES."

Mr. STEVENS introduced a resolution relative to a census in the conquered States.

Mr. CHANDLER objected.

Mr. STEVENS said—I want to say that this is merely a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of having such a census taken, so that we may be ready for the admission of those States, if they shall come here prepared to come in with their Representatives, and that there may be no delay. We may possibly want to apportion those States, though I do not know that we shall.

Mr. CHANLER said: I do not think that the necessity of the case as presented by the gentleman from Pennsylvania should change my views. I do not see that the census of those States can be taken now—certainly not under the direction of the gentleman who denies their existence as States.

Mr. STEVENS withdrew the resolution.

### THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

Mr. COOK, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the matter of the Kentucky Representatives, and asked for action on it to-day.

The Clerk proceeded to read the report, but before concluding it the President's annual message was delivered, and the reading of the election report was suspended.

It recommends the admission to their seats of Messrs. KNOTT, GROVER, JONES and BECK. As to Messrs. TRIMBLE, BROWN and YOUNG, the Committee had not disposed of their cases.

### THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE—ITS PREMATURE PUBLICATION.

Mr. SCHENCK, rising to a question of privilege, said: I understand that the paper now presented is the annual message of the President of the United States. I wish to call the attention of the House, and of the country, to the fact that that message was published this morning in all the papers of the leading cities of the Union. I hold in my hand the Baltimore *Gazette*, with a copy of the message in full. It is a paper addressed to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, as required by the Constitution. I hold it to be disrespectful to the Congress that this paper should first make its appearance in the public prints of the country before its being communicated to Congress. Rumor says that some hanger-on about the White House, or some favored individual, has made traffic with the message, and sold it to the different newspapers. If that be the case it renders it more disrespectful to this Congress. I will not object to the message being read, although I might properly do so under the circumstances, because we owe respect to the great office which that man holds, although we may not respect the incumbent. The publication of the message is certainly an act of disrespect, but who is the guilty party? The President, in sending out the message in advance of its official promulgation, has done nothing more nor less than has been done by his predecessors in office; but always with the express or implied pledge of honor that it will not be published until officially promulgated. I, as a member of the Press, deeply regret that that pledge of honor has been violated. I think for a game which is not worth the candle.

Mr. FARNSWORTH insisted on the regular order of business, which was the reading of the annual message.

Mr. COVODE desired to say that the Message was sold in the open market; but his remarks were cut off by the Speaker rapping to order.

The Clerk (Mr. MCPHERSON) at 1:35 o'clock proceeded to read the President's annual Message.

The reading of the Message was attentively followed by members who had printed pamphlet copies before them.

The paragraph in which the President twits the Republican Party with the results of the recent State elections provoked a general smile of derision on that side of the House.

The reading of the Message occupied an hour and thirty-five minutes.

Mr. SCHENCK moved that the Message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and printed. In doing so, he said: I propose, inasmuch as there is an absolute necessity for turning our attention to many other things than a general discussion of what the Message contains, to call the "previous question" on this motion. But before I do so, I may be allowed to submit a remark or two in reference to the circumstances under which the Message comes to us. There is a great deal in that Message which I think it probable will command the assent of most of us; and there is a great deal more, especially in that part which relates to the reconstruction of the States that have been in rebellion, breathing as it does a spirit, not only of defiance, but I may even say of ill temper toward Congress, which I apprehend will not, when we come to discuss the contents of the Message in Committee pass without challenging criticism and comment. When the Message first came in, I spoke of it as apparently disrespectful, that the annual Message of the President should find its way into the public prints of the country—at least in all the leading cities—before it had been communicated to Congress, to which it is addressed. I did not wish to be understood as charging that the President himself was directly a party to such disposition of the Message. I did say then, and I am somewhat confirmed in my belief, by information which I had since, that with or without the President being a party to the arrangement, persons in his confidence have made traffic of the Message for money. The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. GETZ) made an explanation that it is the custom to commit in trust to those around the President, copies of the Message in advance, so that it may be published simultaneously with its delivery to Congress; and that somebody, to his regret, has abused the confidence of the President. It may be that that is all that there is of it. If so it is only another instance, I am afraid, of the remarkable fact that the President's associates are of such a character that he finds himself often abused by those whom he trusts. [Laughter.] There is another thing very small, perhaps, and significant, in one of the circumstances attending the communication of the Message. I have in my hand what may be considered an officially printed copy, prepared at the Treasury Department. It has a title page, which describes it as the "Message of the President of the United States, to the two Houses of Congress, at the commencement of the regular session of the Fortieth Congress." I do not know what is intended by that. It seems to have been thought by Congress when it passed the act of the 22d of January last, providing that in addition to the present regular time of meeting of Congress, there shall be a meeting on the 4th day of March, at the beginning of each Congress; that it was adding another to the already existing number of regular meetings of Congress, and doing it by law. I do not know who is responsible for this title page, but it looks to me as if somebody else having the confidence of the President has undertaken a petty fling at Congress by an intimation that at the very threshold that that legislation is not worthy of being regarded as legal, or within its constitutional powers.

Mr. LOGAN referring to a paragraph in the Message as to the possibility of a violent collision between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Government, said that, feeling very sorry that there should be such a contingency, and that in order that all danger might be avoided, he would offer a resolution to that effect.

The resolution was read for information, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the corps of pages which now constitute the military force of this House be and the same is hereby abolished to the end that the civil conflict so vividly described in a communication published in the morning papers and signed ANDREW JOHNSON, may be avoided. [Laughter.]

Mr. SCHENCK declined to admit the resolution, and insisted on the previous question.

Mr. ROBINSON appealed for an opportunity to make a remark, but his appeal was denied.

Mr. COVODE had better success in a like appeal, and, referring to what he had tried to say before, he said that the Message had got to the newspapers through a direct purchase made of one of the President's surroundings, and that $100 was paid for it. The seller had afterward disposed of copies to other parties at reduced prices, creating a confusion in the market. [Laughter.]

Mr. GETZ asked his colleague what time this sale was made?

Mr. COVODE answered, yesterday evening.

Mr. GETZ stated that he had been assured on Sunday evening that a copy of the Message had been mailed to his own newspaper office, in Reading, Penn.; of course, under the obligation that it would not be published until officially communicated to Congress; an obligation that was not violated. He could not see, when he got it for nothing, how it could be sold.

The previous question was seconded, and the Message was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. MAYNARD moved to print 10,000 extra copies.

Mr. BOYER suggested 20,000 copies, and Mr. ROSS 50,000 copies.

The motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The Speaker presented Executive communications as follows:

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury of 1867, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The fifth annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

From the Secretary of the Treasury in reply to the House resolution of the 25th of November, relative to the amount, if any, of sinking fund set apart under the act of Feb. 25, 1862, which was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

### THE KENTUCKY DELEGATION.

The reading of the report of the Committee of Elections on the Kentucky cases was resumed. The report closes with a resolution declaring that Messrs. BECK, JONES, GROVER and KNOTT were entitled to their seats as members.

Mr. KERR, a member of the Committee, stated that he fully concurred in the conclusion of the Committee, but not in some of the propositions of law laid down in the report.

Mr. COOK stated for Mr. MCCLURG, another member of the Committee, that he did not concur in the conclusion of the report.

The resolution was agreed to, and thereupon Messrs. BECK, KNOTT and JONES advanced to the Speaker's desk and took the oath of office. Mr. GROVER was not present.

### PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE COTTON TAX.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill providing that all cotton grown in the United States after the year 1867 shall be exempt from internal tax.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked him if he would allow an amendment to be offered, repealing the tax on sugar.

Mr. SCHENCK replied that he would not, but that the tax on sugar and all like subjects would receive the attention of the Committee. He proceeded to advocate the bill, and to explain why it is not made to apply to the cotton raised this year. One-fifth of it, he said, had already been put upon the market. A very large portion of the crop had already passed from the hands of the grower into the hands of brokers and speculators, so that the growers would derive no benefit from the passage of the law. The Committee believed it to be not only inexpedient, but impracticable, to make the repeal apply to the cotton raised this year.

Mr. BROOKS moved as a substitute for the bill the following:

That on and after the passage of this act, the Internal Revenue tax of two and a half cents per pound on raw cotton shall be abolished.

*And be it further enacted*, That no American manufactured cotton goods shall be entitled to the benefit of the existing drawback, unless shipped within ninety days after the passage of this act.

He argued that now was the accepted time and now was the day for this tax to be repealed. On behalf of that great body of people who had no representatives on this floor to speak for them, and who were therefore the more entitled to consideration, he implored the House to pass his substitute, and protect from rivalry on the other side of the ocean, in India, Egypt and Brazil, that great product by which Northern ships and trade and commerce had been so vastly enriched in times gone by.

The debate was continued by Messrs. Covode, Logan, Blaine, Barnes, Mullins, Ela, Garfield, Butler, Niblack, Allison and Pile, the speeches being limited to ten minutes.

Messrs. COVODE, ELA and BUTLER were against the repeal of the tax at all.

Messrs. LOGAN, BLAINE, MULLINS, GARFIELD, NIBLACK and ALLISON were in favor of the bill as reported.

Messrs. BARNES and PILE favored the substitute offered by Mr. BROOKS.

Without disposing of the bill or closing the debate, the House at 4 o'clock adjourned.

## LAW REPORTS.

### COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

#### SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

*Part I—Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
1123—Ferris, Trustee vs. Veil.
1475—Mason vs. Cameron.
1481—Miller vs. Donnell.
1463—Ontario Bank vs. Bradford.
1499—Palon, Receiver, vs. Johnson.
1513—Higgins et al. vs. Gager.
1515—Virtue vs. Kell.
1535—Rollins vs. Wilgers.
923—Bonnell vs. Briggs.
1543—Higgins et al. vs. Gager et al.
1549—Whann et al. vs. Herrick et al.
1567—De Leya vs. Pierce et al.
1561—Burke, &c., vs. Broadway and 7th-av. R. R. Co.
1581—Kelly, Assr., vs. Maher.
1587—Frienlliotz et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1569—Hoffman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1599—Sloan vs. Luttger.
1601—Schaefer vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1367—Kirtland vs. Northrup et al.
1135—Williams, Jr., vs. Wood.

*Part II.—Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.*

Nos.
1359—Bendall et al. vs. Peterson.
510—Halsey vs. Halsey.
868—Snare vs. Ludlow.
420—Uttlebach vs. Kahn.
1196—Ebel, President, vs. Saward et al.
604—East R. Bank vs. Austin, imp.
1734—McCarthy vs. O'Brien.
1636—Weeks et al. vs. Goetz et al.
856—Peck et al. vs. Bailey et al.
732—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.
734—Bull et al. vs. Nordlinger et al.
300—Low et al. vs. Hall et al.
1242—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
1502—Recknow vs. Romain.
706—Richardson vs. Clark et al.
938—Hallgarten et al. vs. Lane.
1420—Kaser et al. vs. Blun.
1038—Hallgarten et al. vs. Farley.
902—Holt vs. Terpenny.
928—Ford vs. Mich. So. and N. I. R. R. Co.

*Part III.—Held by Balcom, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
4651—Walsh vs. Saxton.
4905—The People, &c., vs. Allaben.
1471—Best vs. Dempster et al.
172—Edgerton vs. Sassford.
1440—Schmidt vs. Weldon.
798—Drew vs. Dan.
224—Monroe vs. Hudson River Railroad Co.
1892—Wallace vs. Passeger et al.
1940—Meech vs. Drew et al.
1432—Brookman et al. vs. Hammill et al.
2236—Crosby vs. Hawley.
1894—Voight vs. G. Western Ins. Co.
1946—Hutchinson vs. Jones.
1278—O'Callaghan vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
516—Rorke vs. Parker et al.
1812—Eschelbach vs. Linsheimer.
316—Continental Bank vs. Moses.
882—Kane vs. Dinsmore.
840—Eaton vs. Schultz.
470—Hamman vs. Gordon.

#### SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*Held by Clerke, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

*Demurrers.*

Nos.
28—Osgood et al. vs. Halgarten.
29—Maxwell vs. Nat. Trust Co.
30—Owen vs. Bayton et al.
31—Chaffee et al. vs. Senzendorfer.
32—Clarke vs. Connolly, Comptroller.
33—Penn. Coal Co. vs. Poillon.
34—Schenck vs. Pike.
35—Cutter, Administrator, vs. Bright, &c.

*Issues of Law and Fact.*

Nos.
79—Kattenhorn vs. Luska.
114—Kattenhorn vs. Luska.
88—Bank of Manchester vs. Myers et al.
216—People vs. Atlantic Mail Steamship Co.
209—Woolsey vs. Kanenbley.
155—Work vs. Eilis et al.
156—Same vs. Same.
201—McColl vs. Gt. Western Ins. Co.
153—Sherman vs. Panah.
154—Knox vs. Dry Dock, E. Broadway and Battery Railroad Co.
157—Hoffman et al. vs. Schultz.
158—Hoffman et al. vs. Schultz.
159—Davenport, Recr., vs. Kauffer et al.
166—Mullen et al. vs. Deckler et al.
161—Oakley vs. Danforth.
162—Harper vs. Glidden.

#### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Held by Leonard J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.*

*Reserved Cases.*

Nos.
47—Groel et al. vs. M. Gill et al.
54—Reymont vs. Schaefer.
59—Albetes et al. vs. Garibaldi.
75—Gallar vs. Gregor.
78—Shears et al. vs. Bates et al.
82—Bird vs. Berryman.
85—Hayward vs. Hanley et al.
88—Green vs. Ireland.
89—Lindsley et al. vs. European Petr. Co.
90—Hackettstown National Bk. vs. Rea et al.
99—Maitland et al. vs. Alloway et al.
103—Martin vs. Rallings.
104—Gray vs. Gray.
109—Corlepay et al. vs. Burk et al.
110—White vs. Jacobs et al.
114—Smith vs. Lyman et al.
124—Wolf vs. Anderson.

Call, No. 128, Central National Bank vs. Smith.

#### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Part I.—Adjourned to Thursday.*

*Part II.—Held by Garvin, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.*

Nos.
3534—Dunn vs. Cuddy.
3604—Wellington vs. Smith.
2444—Clark et al. vs. Johnson.
3268—Knye et al. vs. Schneider.
1706—Reis vs. Boiken et al.
2618—Sturgis vs. New-York Steam Nav. Co.
3454—Waterman vs. State Ins. Co. of Jersey City.
3160—Baer et al. vs. Herman et al.
3608—Eagleson vs. Broughton.
3616—Providence Rubber Co. vs. Hoffman Fire Ins. Co.
3620—Baum et al. vs. Rauth.
3638—Schneider vs. Mehrback.
3640—Williams et al. vs. Brookman et al.
3642—White et al. vs. Arkush.
3632—Tone vs. Doelger.

#### COMMON PLEAS.

*Part I.*—Adjourned for the Term. *Part II.*—Adjourned to Thursday.

#### MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

*Held by Hearne, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.*

Nos.
4—Hendrick vs. Logee.
7—Willenbrink vs. Oachs.
8—Weisser vs. Oachs.
9—Brandel vs. Tyman.
10—Meyer vs. Steiner.
11—Carel vs. Cullen.
16—Keenan vs. Dahlman.
17—Gavitt vs. Christie.
—Gallagher vs. Rodgers.
—Lightstone vs. Levy.
—Metler vs. Lambert.
—Carroll vs. Landerbrant.
20—Campbell vs. Murphy.
21—Broadbent vs. Hamburg.
22—Farrell vs. Daly.
23—Clarkson vs. Clear, Jr.
24—Merk vs. Mullett.
25—Smith vs. Johnson.
26—Gothold vs. Simmonds.
27—Young vs. Fossard.

#### BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

*Held by Judge Thompson—Court opens at 10 A. M.*

Nos.
6—Mackay vs. The City of Brooklyn.
18—Korenkamp vs. Sawyer.
41—Jessen vs. Trabant.
43—Baker vs. Rivington.
44—Lane vs. Klaus.
45—Murray vs. M. Grouty.
46—Stellway vs. Powell.
47—Howard vs. Quigley.
48—Dewey vs. Gore.
49—Paterson vs. Superintendent of the Poor.
50—Randall vs. Boyle.
51—White vs. Alexander.
52—Greges vs. Hornett.
53—Noonan vs. Quinn.
54—Tuel vs. Askins.
55—Stewart vs. Taylor & Wilson.
56—Tate vs. Taylor & Wilson.
57—Van Brunt vs. Perry.
58—Bag vs. Chapin.
59—Berry vs. Vages.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Dec. 3, 1867.**

$1,000 U. S. 6s. '81, C.. 112¾
2,500 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '62 .... 107⅝
12,000 do .... 107½
25,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64 .... 104⅝
2,000 do .... 104⅝
31,000 U.S. 6s. 5-20s. R. '65. N. Issue .... 104
2,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s. C. '65 .... 105⅛
8,000 U.S. 5-20s. C.. '65 new .... 107⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s 5-20s., R., '67, New Is. .... 104
13,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '67 new iss. .... 107⅝
5,000 U.S. 5s, 10-40s. C. .... 101⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s. '74, C. .... 111
650 Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series. small .... 104⅝
60,000 do 3d series .... 105
1,000 do .... 104⅞
11,000 do .... 104⅞
7,000 do .... 104⅝
500 do .... 104⅞
4,000 Tenn 6s. ex-c .... 63
15,000 do .... 63⅛
3,000 Ga. St. 7s .... 88
4,000 Mo. St. 6s .... 95⅝
15,000 do .... 2d call 96
1,000 Mo. 6s, Pac. R. Issue .... 96⅛
2,000 N.C. St. 6s. ex.c. .... 53
5,000 N.Y. St. 7s. '70 .... 103
1,000 Erie 4th M. .... 80
11,000 Mich. So. S.F.B. .... 96⅛
7,000 C. & N.W. 1st M. .... 88
2,000 Alt. & T. H. 1st M. .... 76⅛
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M. .... 78
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 1st .... 105
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st .... 89
12,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d .... 95⅛
1,000 Morris & Es. 1st M. .... 96
1,000 Peninsula 1st M. .... 76
2,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bs. .... 81⅛
7 Tradesmen's Bk. .... 139
100 Atlantic Mail ex d. .... 118
200 do .... 118½
124 Bk. of Commerce .... 116½
65 Cent. National .... 103½
15 Ninth Nat. Bank .... 103½
9 Bank of Republic .... 112
29 West. Union T. .... 32⅝
100 do .... 32⅝
200 do .... 32½
50 do .... 2d call 32½
150 Pacific Mail .... 128
600 do .... s60 127
100 do .... 127⅞
200 do .... b30 127⅝
300 do .... 127⅝
150 do .... 2d call 127⅝
100 do .... 127⅞
20 Adams Ex. .... 83
200 do .... 83
270 do .... 83
200 do .... 83⅞
100 do .... s30 83⅝
300 W. Fargo & Co .... 58
600 do .... 57⅞
100 do .... 2d call 58
25 Am. Ex. .... 82
100 Mer. U. Ex. .... 42
100 do .... 41⅞
139 do .... 41⅞
230 do .... 41⅞
200 do .... 2d call 41⅞
200 do .... s10 41⅞
100 U.S. Ex. Co. .... 83⅛
600 N. Y. Cen. R. .... 113⅝
100 do .... 113⅝
1300 Erie R. .... 71
100 do .... b30 71⅛
100 do .... 71⅛
200 Erie R. Pf. .... 79
200 Hudson R. .... 124⅛
100 do .... s60 124
200 Reading R. .... 95⅛
75 Mich. Cen. R. .... 110⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts. .... 83
400 Chi. & N. W. R. .... 59
100 do .... 59⅛
100 Chic. & N.W.P. b30 .... 67
100 do .... 66⅝
200 do .... 66⅞
300 Chic. & R. I. R. .... 95⅛
300 Mil. & St. P. R. .... 40⅞
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. .... 61
100 Del., L. & W. R. .... 114
200 Ohio & Miss. R. .... 26⅞
100 P., F. W. & Chi. b30 .... 97⅛
800 do .... 97⅛
50 Bost. H. & E. .... 18⅝

#### SECOND BOARD.

$108,000 U. S. 5s. '81. C .... 112⅜
6,000 U.S. 6s, 5-20s., C., '62 .... 107⅝
45,000 do .... 108
3,500 U. S. 5-20s. C. '65 .... 105⅜
5,000 do .... 105⅝
30,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 New Issue .... 107⅜
1,500 U. S. 5s. 10-40s. C .... 101⅝
6,000 Tenn. 6s. new .... 62½
2,000 do .... 62⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x.c. .... 63⅛
3,000 Missouri 6s .... 95⅝
2,000 Mo. 6s, Pac. R. is. .... 96
1,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s .... 98⅛
1,000 Brook. 6s. W. L. .... 96
16,000 West. U. T. 7s Bs. .... 80
100 Canton Co. .... b30 45
15 Del. & Hud. C. .... 145
100 Erie R. Pf. .... 79⅛
200 West U. Tel. .... 33
40 Am. Ex. Co. .... 81⅝
20 do .... b30 82
100 Adams Ex. Co. .... 83⅛
200 Mer. U. Ex. .... 41
100 do .... b60 41⅛
100 do .... 41⅛
65 do .... 41⅝
1300 N. Y. Cen. .... 113⅝
500 do .... b10 114⅝
33 Erie R. .... 71
800 do .... 71⅛
450 Pacific Mail .... 128
100 do .... s30 127⅝
100 M. S. & N. I. R. .... 80⅛
100 do .... 80⅛
10 Ill. Cen. .... 134⅛
400 Clev. & Pitts. .... 83⅛
200 do .... b30 83⅝
700 do .... 83⅝
200 do .... b60 84
100 Chi. & N. W. R. .... 59⅛
500 Chic. & N.W. Pf. .... 67⅛
200 Clev. & Tol. R. .... 101⅝
16 Chic. & R. I. .... 96
400 do .... 95⅝
300 P., F. W. & C. .... 97⅛

#### OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

20 Amer. Ex. .... 82
45 Adams Ex. Co. .... 83⅛
100 Wells-Fargo Ex. .... c 57⅞
200 do .... b3 58
100 N. Y. Cen. .... 113⅝
800 Erie Railroad .... 71
300 do .... b3 71
100 Erie Pf. .... b30 79
100 Mil. & St. P. .... 40⅛
400 Chic. & N.W. Pr. .... 66⅞
600 do .... 66⅞
300 do .... c 66⅞
200 do .... b3 66⅞
300 Reading R. .... 95⅝
200 M. So. & N. I. R. .... 80
100 Chic., R. I. & P. .... 95⅝
1200 Chic. & N. W. R. .... 59⅛
800 do .... 59⅛
200 do .... b10 59⅛
1500 do .... 59⅛
200 do .... b5 59⅛
2300 do .... 59⅛
600 do .... b3 59⅛
2100 do .... 59
300 do .... 58⅞
400 do .... c 59

#### OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

40 Amer. Ex. .... 82
60 do .... 81⅞
700 Adams Ex. Co. .... 83⅛
100 do .... 83⅛
100 do .... s3 83⅛
200 Mer. U. Ex. .... 41½
40 do .... 40⅞
800 N. Y. Cent. .... 113⅞
800 Erie R. .... 71⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R. .... 124
200 Reading R. .... 95⅝
200 do .... s15 95⅝
100 P., F. W. & C. .... 97⅛
100 Ill. Cen. .... b10 134⅜
100 M. S. & N. I. .... c 80⅛
200 Clev. & Pitts. b60 .... 83⅝
100 do .... 83
100 Chi. & N. W. R. .... 59⅛
100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. .... 66⅞

#### OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Adams Express .... 82⅞
600 Pacific Mail .... 128
100 do .... s60 127
50 do .... b10 128⅛
200 do .... s3 128
300 West. U. Tel. .... 32⅞
900 do .... 33
800 N. Y. Cen. .... b3 114⅛
400 do .... 114⅛
100 Erie R. .... s3 71⅛
100 Erie Pf. .... 79½
200 do .... 79⅝
200 do .... 79⅞
100 Ohio & Miss R. .... 26⅛
600 Reading R. .... 95⅝
1000 do .... 96
200 do .... b3 96⅛
1200 M. S. & N. I. .... 80⅛
100 Ill. Cen. R. .... 134⅜
50 do .... 134
100 do .... 134⅛
600 Cleve. & Tol. .... 102
200 do .... 102⅛
400 Chi. & N. W. R. .... 59⅝
1200 do .... 59⅝
100 Chic. & N. W. P. b3 .... 67⅛
100 do .... 67⅛

TUESDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Public Documents from Washington to-day had no perceptible influence either way in Wall-street. Some relief is felt that the President's Message and Treasury Report are now before the people. Nothing very new was looked for from either quarter, and no disappointment or surprise is felt at the reiteration of Mr. JOHNSON's policy for the South, and Mr. MCCULLOCH's theory of Contraction. We have scarcely heard the financial paragraph of the President's Message, or its generalities about Specie payments, and the doing away with small notes under $20, alluded to. The subject is so far out of his line that such ill digested recommendations attract little or no attention.

There was a slight upward reaction in the Gold Room, with sales at 136⅞@137@137¼@137⅛ ℔ cent. through the forenoon, but a return to 136⅞ later in the day. The Foreign Exchanges made a further advance to 109⅝@109¾ ℔ cent. for 60 day standard bills on London, though the early sales for the Boston mail were made at 109½@109⅝ ℔ cent. The Banker of the Secretary of State, (First National Bank,) bought a moderate amount of Exchange, the usual periodical remittance to Messrs. BARING for the diplomatic and consular service abroad. This fact probably led to the premature rumor that the Russian Treaty appropriation, $7,200,000 in gold, was about being invested in Exchange. But it will be noticed in the President's Message that this appropriation is yet to be voted by Congress, and the President recommends that it should be promptly voted, the treaty having been ratified by the Senate and the Territory of Alaska formally surrendered to the United States.

The Public Funds recovered nearly the whole of the decline of yesterday afternoon on the Gold-bearing 5-20s. The 1862s sold at 108, and new 1865s and 1867s at 107½@107⅝ ℔ cent. The London quotation for the former continues to improve, and there was more disposition here to-day to buy than to press sales. The slight reaction in Gold and the rise in Exchange assisted the demand for the 1862s and 1865s, May and November.

The market for Money was steady at 7 ℔ cent. to the Stock Brokers. We regret to say that another failure in the General Foreign Merchandise trade was freely spoken of to-day—a house of high respectability, chiefly in the importation of Teas.

On the Stock Exchange the feeling was dull at the opening of business in the morning, especially on the Railways, while another active demand soon succeeded for the Express and Steamship Shares. Later in the day, the general market improved, and there was a decided rally on the New-York and most of the Western Roads at the Afternoon Boards. Erie Common sold up to 71⅝ ℔ cent., and Michigan Southern to 81 ℔ cent.; New-York Central brought 114⅛ quite freely; large transactions were had in Northwest Common at 59⅛@59¼@59½ in the morning, the sales later in the day returning to 59⅛@59⅜@59⅞ ℔ cent. The Northwest Preferred attracted attention at the late Boards, and subsequently in the Long Room, and Reading, Rock Island and Fort Wayne were firmer than yesterday.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made, as compared with Monday night, market leaving off firm:

| | Mon. | Tues. | | Mon. | Tues. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 10-40s | 101⅝ | 101⅝ | Missouris | 95⅜ | 95⅛ |
| U. S. 5-20s, 1862 | 107⅞ | 108 | Northwest | 59⅜ | 59⅞ |
| U. S. Con. 5-20s | 107⅜ | 107⅞ | N. West Pref | 67 | 67⅛ |
| N. Y. Central | 113⅝ | 114⅛ | Rock Island | 95⅝ | 96 |
| Erie | 71⅛ | 71⅞ | Fort Wayne | 97⅛ | 97⅛ |
| Hudson | 124⅛ | 124⅛ | W. U. Telegraph | 32⅝ | 33 |
| Reading | 95⅝ | 96 | St. Paul Pref | 60⅞ | 61⅛ |
| Mich. Southern | 80 | 80⅞ | Pacific Mail | 127⅞ | 128 |
| Pittsburgh | 83⅛ | 83⅛ | American Gold | 136⅞ | 136⅞ |
| Tenn. 6s. new | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | Bills on London | 109⅝ | 109⅝ |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1867 .... 139
6 ℔ cent., reg., 1881 .... 107⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881 .... 112⅛
5-20 registered, 1862 .... 104⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 .... 108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 .... 104⅝
5-20 reg., 1865 .... 105⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 .... 105⅞
5-20 cou., 1865, new is. .... 107⅛
5-20 reg. 1865, n. is .... 107⅛
5-20 cou., 1867 .... 107⅞
5-20 reg., 1867 .... 104
Oregon ½ yearly, '81 .... 106
5 ℔ cent. coup., 1871 .... 120
5 ℔ cent., coup, 1874 .... 111
10-40 registered, 1874 .... 100
10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874 .... 101⅝
7 3-10 2d series .... 105
7 3-10 3d series .... 105

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ℔ c., 1870 .... 102
N. Y. Reg. B'y loan .... 107⅛
N. Y. B'y loan .... 107⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1868 .... 100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1872 .... 100
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1873 .... 100⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874 .... 100⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875 .... 100⅛
N. Y. 6 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1877 .... 100⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1878 .... 100⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1871 .... 92
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1874 .... 92⅛
N. Y. 5 ℔ c. B'y loan, 1875 .... 91
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870 .... 100
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875 .... 100
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881 .... 100
Illinois C. bonds 1860 .... 101
Illinois reg., 1860 .... 101
Ill. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1860 .... 101⅛
Il. 6s cou., '79 aft. 1862 .... 101⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1865 .... 101⅛
Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870 .... 101⅛
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 .... 101⅛
Illinois 6s cou. 1879 .... 101⅛
Illinois War Loan .... 101⅛
Tennessee 6 ℔ c., ex-c. .... 64
Tennessee new bds .... 62½
Tennessee 5s .... 57⅜
Virginia 6s. ex coup .... 44
Virginia 6s, n. b. .... 40⅛
Georgia 7s, new bonds .... 83
N. C. 6s, ex coupons .... 53⅛
North Car. 6s. n. bds .... 53⅛
Missouri 6s .... 95⅜
Missouri H. & St. Jo. is .... 93
Missouri Pacific R. is .... 96
California 7s .... 127⅛
Connecticut 6s .... 99⅝

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Fourth National .... 108
Ninth National .... 103⅛
New-York .... 131
Manhattan .... 135
Mechanics' .... 120
Union .... 114
America .... 139
City .... 200
Phenix .... 104
Tradesmen's .... 138
National .... 109
Seventh Ward .... 110
State of New-York .... 105
Commerce .... 116½
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass. .... 109
Ocean .... 103
American Exchange .... 112
Chatham .... 142
Bank of the Repub. .... 110
Hanover .... 110
Irving .... 106
Metropolitan .... 132
People's .... 130
Nassau .... 104½
Shoe and Leather .... 111
Continental .... 104½
Commonwealth .... 104
Central National .... 103
First National .... 202

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883 .... 90⅛
Erie 1st Mort. 1867 .... 102⅛
Erie 7s, 3d. ind., 1883 .... 99
Erie 7s, 4th ind., 1880 .... 99
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888 .... 99
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77 .... 87
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869 .... 101⅛
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72 .... 100⅛
Mich. Cen. 8s, 1882 .... 109⅛
Chi. B. & Q. 8s. c. 1st M. .... 110
Tol. & W. 1st Mort. .... 88⅛
Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd .... 89
Tol. & W. 2d M. .... 77
Tol., W. & West'n S.F. .... 90
Gt. Western 1st M. '88 .... 91
Gt. Western 2d M., '93 .... 71⅛
Gal. & Chi. extended .... 100
Gal. & Chic. 2d M. .... 99
Chi. & R. I. con. iss. .... 93
Clev. & Tol. S. F. .... 102⅛
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo. .... [illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875 .... 118
Alton & T. H. 1st M. .... 94⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf. .... 80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund .... 88
Chi. & N. W. [illegible] .... 88
Chi. & N. W. [illegible] 1st M. .... 86
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv. .... 81⅛
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
Cleve. & P. 3d M. con. .... 88
Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M. .... 102⅛
Chi. & Alton S.F. Inc. .... 90
Ohio & Miss. 1st mort. .... 88⅛
Peninsula [illegible] bonds .... 75
Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. .... 88
Mil. & St. Paul 2d M. .... 77
Jol. & Chi. 1st M. .... 100
Chi. & Gt. E. 1st M. .... 88

The Stock Exchange and Banking firm of Messrs. SMITH, MARTIN & Co., No. 11 Broad-street, have admitted Mr. JAY GOULD and Mr. I. B. BACH, (of the Stock Exchange Board,) as members of the house, while Mr. J. ALTMAN, (of Buffalo,) retires from and after 30th November.

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,382,500 30; total payments, $3,885,377 64; total balance, $105,493,082 76; the receipts include for Customs, $336,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $428,000.

The week's exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods have been to the currency value of $3,957,208. Included in the exports have been 10,432 bales cotton.

The attention of dealers in railroad stocks is called to the advertisement, notifying a loss of 100 shares of Erie Railroad stock, certificate No. 56,327, in the name of DAVID JONES, transfer has been stopped.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, Dec. 3—Evening.

Consols closed at 93⅛ ex-dividends for money.

American Securities—The following are the closing rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds .... 71⅝
Illinois Central Railway shares .... 89⅝
Erie Railway shares .... 47⅝

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, Dec. 3—Evening.

United States Bonds closed at 76⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, Dec. 3—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed dull for all descriptions of American Cotton in port; but Cotton to arrive is somewhat firmer. The following are the authorized quotation: Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅝. The sales of the day amount to 8,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are still unfavorable; no improvement is manifested in the market for goods and yarns.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn closed rather better at 47s. 9d. for new Mixed Western. Peas dull at 48s. 6d. Barley, Oats and Wheat unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Beef closed firmer at 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Winter cured. Other quotations are unchanged.

PRODUCE—The market for American produce of all descriptions is unchanged from the last quotations.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, Dec. 3—Evening.

PETROLEUM—The market closed at 44 francs for Standard White.

### Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

FLOUR neglected and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 2 has advanced 1½c.@2c.; quoted at $1 72 for No. 1, and $1 81½@$1 82 for No. 2. CORN steady at 84½c.@85c. for No. 2, and 77½c.@78c. for New. OATS steady at an advance of ½c.@1c.; quoted at 54c.@54½c. RYE steady and advanced 2c.; quoted at $1 30@$1 36. BARLEY excited and unsettled at an advance of 10c.; sales at $1 70@$1 75 for No. 1. PROVISIONS less active. MESS PORK, $20 25@$20 50. Sweet Pickled HAMS, 11½c. LARD active and firm at 12c. HAMS quiet at 11c.; Bulk Shoulders, 7½c., packed; English Meats neglected. DRESSED HOGS very quiet at 7¼c.@7½c. LIVE HOGS steady at $6 50@$7 25 for Fair to Extra Choice. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bushels Wheat, 350,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,500 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

COTTON active but lower; Middling, 15½c.; sales, 5,300 bales; receipts, 4,348 bales; exports, 1,284 bales. SUGAR in good demand; Fair, 12c.; Yellow Clarified, 13½c. MOLASSES active and improved; Common, 45c.@50c. FLOUR dull and nominal; Superfine, $8 75@$9; Choice, $13 50@$14. CORN quiet but firm at $1 07@$1 10; OATS unchanged. PORK dull at 23c. BACON unchanged. LARD better; Tierce, 13c.; Keg, 13½c. Sterling Exchange, 146@150½; New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount.

[Advertisement.]

In this changeable Climate of ours a Cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one Cold thus running into another, until the accompanying Cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined Pulmonary disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "Nothing but a Cold." How obvious is it therefore, that a Cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? Coughs and Colds, Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. JAYNE's EXPECTORANT, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXTRAORDINARY OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HORACE WATERS & Co., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 pianos, melodeons, parlor, church and cabinet organs of six different popular makers, and take one-fifth cash and the balance in small monthly installments. They also rent instruments for a year, and allow the rent money upon the purchase.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX's hats are the meteors of the firmament of fashion. Hurricanes move all other tiles but his. Vesuvius warms its head, but Knox this cold weather both warms heads and adorns them. Perhaps when the Pope gives a new Cardinal's hat to a French Archbishop he will send to Knox. Thus the fame of the grace, elegance, beauty, and adaptability of the Knox Hats emanating from the stores Nos. 212 and 533 Broadway, is cosmopolitan. Even Park Bank directors wear his Hats. Like witches, they assume many shapes. The firm nerves of any man who takes any other shape than one of Knox's for his head must tremble.

[Advertisement.]

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE.

Prize medal awarded HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES at Paris. Also, at the WORLD'S FAIR, LONDON, and WORLD'S FAIR, NEW-YORK. For sale only at No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

After two years' experience, it gives me great pleasure to say that the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH meets most completely the wants of every housekeeper.

E. A. BENEDICT,
Firm of J. N. Perkins & Co., Bankers.

[Advertisement.]

"There is nothing like leather" for some purposes, but for a family beverage KENT'S East India Coffee has no equal. Sold by all grocers. Depot No. 233 Washington-street.

[Advertisement.]

WINDOW SHADES and HOLLANDS of all colors. Bray's patent self-acting shade fixtures; best in use. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Piano and Table Covers. 2,000 at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LACE CURTAINS,
Wholesale and Retail,
a specialty at G. L. & J. B. KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Fringe, Cords, Tassels, Gimps and trimmings of all kinds, at KELTY'S Curtain-store, No. 447 Broadway.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 08 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon sets.... 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 12 51 | Gov. Island. 1 40 | Hell Gate.... 3 02

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 3.

### Cleared.

Steamships Tripoli, (Br.,) Anderson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Carroll, Hodgins, Baltimore; Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamers Nereus, Bearse, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Jose. Thomson, Moore, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ship Cultivator, Russell, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Barks Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, Cuba, G. S. Sherman & Co.; Templar, Potter, Gibraltar for orders, Lunt Bros.

Brigs Charles Poole, Sherman, Marseilles, Boyd & Hincken; Alex. Milliken, (Br.,) Draper, Cienfuegos, Fowler & Jova; Alert, (Br.,) Pendergast, St. John's, N. F., J. M. Requa & Co.; Abstainer, (Br.,) Pettus, Windsor, N. S., Crandal, Umphray & Co.; J. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Locke, Hamilton, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.

Schooners Annie Amsden, Bangs, St. Jago, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Magnolia, Rockwell, St. Thomas, I. B. Gager; S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais, Me., Jed Frye & Co.

### Arrived.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Charles W. Lord, Ward, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Goodspeed & White.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Brown.

Steamship Jas. S. Green, Inman, Washington, D. C., with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Ship Albert, (Brem.,) Meyer, Gottenburg 80 ds., with iron to Huffer, Joel & Co. Oct. 1, Henry Walters, seaman, aged 16 years, fell from the foretopsail-yard on deck, and was killed. Has had strong N. W. gales on the passage; lost maintopgallantmast and maintopsail-yard: split sails and stove bulwarks.

Ship Cremorne, Gates, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence, Giles & Co. Has been 16 ds. west of the Banks, with light westerly winds and N. W. gales.

Bark R. W. Griffith, (of Turks Island,) Drummond, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co. Nov. 27, lat. 34 20, lon. 75 50, passed steamship Circassian, hence for New-Orleans.

Bark Jupiter, (Brem.,) Kurkens, Bremen 43 ds., with mdse. and 213 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Has had 5 deaths on the passage. Had strong westerly gales the latter part of the passage.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbados Nov. 15, with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's & Sons.

Bark Idolique, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Durkee, Antwerp 54 ds., with mdse. to W. F. Schmidt's Son & Co. Had very disagreeable weather all the passage.

Brig Catharine, (Norw.,) Gell, Rio Janeiro 55 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre. Nov. 10, lat. 19 N., lon. 65, saw Br. steamer Mexican, bound S.

Brig Lotus, (Br.,) Kimball, Truxillo, Hond., 25 ds., with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co. Nov. 20, H. Wickland, of New-York, chief mate, died of fever, and was buried at sea.

Brig George Burnham, (of Portland,) McClellan, Cardenas 13 ds., with sugar to master. Sip. in co. with bark R. W. Griffith, for New-York; parted co. with her on the 27th, in lat. 34 40, lon. 75.

Brig Luna, Hill, Cienfuegos 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourn. Has been 10 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy northerly gales.

Brig Frances, French, of and from St. John's, N. F., 25 ds., with sugar, &c., to Jos. Outbridge.

Schr. [illegible], (of New-Haven,) Wheeler, Mobile 19 ds., with cotton, bound to Havre. Put into this port for medical assistance, and with loss of sails, having two seamen sick with intermittent fever. Dec. 1, off Barnegat, in a gale from N. W., lost jibboom and flying-jib.

Schr. Carrie Douglass, (of St. Andrew's,) Peters, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with logwood to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Sinaloa, Steele, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Trojan, (Br.,) [illegible], St. John's, N. F., 25 ds., with fish and oil to [illegible].

Schr. California, Gale, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry Lemuel, Jarvis, Elizabethport, with coal for Bridgeport.

Schr. Old Zac, Lynch, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. S. S. Smith, Hand, Elizabethport, with coal for New-Haven.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Kenyon, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, with coal for Stamford.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. M. O. Wells, Reeve, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Weeden, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Sheffield, Elizabethport, with coal for Fall River.

Sloop Translation, Hawkins, Elizabethport, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Rebecca & Harriett, Brannin, Pocomoke River, Md., with charcoal.

Schr. Lindsey, Jones, Pocomoke River, Md., with charcoal.

Schr. Sarah Purves, Jones, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. D. W. Saunders, Wicks, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. S. J. Bright, Shaw, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Napoleon, Nichols, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. J. C. Wright, Hall, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. A. T. Rowland, Tuthill, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. Anna Lewis, James, Baltimore, with coal.
Schr. Hattie Low, Milner, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Thos. W. H. White, Cranmer, Virginia, wood.
Schr. Julia Nelson, Cavalier, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. H. L. Slaght, Willetts, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Magellan, Hazelton, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. James Jones, Jones, Virginia, with wood.
Sloop Irene, Smith, Virginia, with oysters.

WIND—At sunset, W.

### Below.

Ship Guiding Star, from Liverpool.

Brig Cairo, from Glace Bay 20 ds., with coal.—(By pilot-boat Hope, No. 1.)

Ship James Foster Jr., Bell, from Liverpool Nov. 2, with mdse. to C. H. Marshall.—(By pilot-boat C. H. Marshall, No. 3.)

Ship Nonpareil, from ——.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Dec. 3—Arr. steamer Aries, from Philadelphia; brig M. Louise Miller, Baltimore; schr. M. C. Terbell, Albany.

Also arr. schrs. Alida, Ida L., and Laduskia, from New-York.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 3—Sld. steamships Leo and Key West.

Arr. steamship Montgomery, from New-York; brig H. O. Brooks, Havana; bark Hypotia, Liverpool.

### Miscellaneous.

The steamship Rapidan, from New-Orleans, has arrived at Quarantine.

A three-masted schooner ran upon the wreck of the steamship Scotland last night, and sunk; name not known.

Another three-masted schooner has been ashore on the outside of Sandy Hook, and has got off again. The names of the schooners are unknown.

LATER.—The three-masted schooner that ran on to the wreck of the steamship Scotland, has been gotten off, and in tow of the coast-wrecking steamer A. Winants and tug Yankee, going up the bay.

The schr. Anna Whiting, from Demerara, is consigned to Edwin Rowe & Co., not as before reported.

The pilot-boat Hope, No. 1, spoke on the 2d inst., 160 miles from Sandy Hook, bark Sierra Nevada, Capt. Wooster, hence for Glasgow Nov. 22. She is leaking badly, and returning for repairs.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 3—The ship Ocean Ranger spoke Nov. 16, brig Alliance, 45 ds. from Rio for New-York, in lat. 27 8 N., lon. 67 49. Nov. 19, Bremen ship Betsie, from Trieste for New-York, in lat. 29 41 N., lon. 67 40. Nov. 22, bark Erwin, of Navassa, from New-York for Aspinwall, 16 ds. out, in lat. 30 22 N., lon. 70 38 W. Nov. 28, bark Francis B. Fay, from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, in lat. 35 29 N., lon. 74 4 W.

### Spoken, &c.

Constitution—Br. ship, hence for Liverpool, Nov. 27, lat. 39 55, lon. 70 30.

P. A. Pattelo—bark, from Havana for Boston, 10 ds. out, Nov. 26, lat. 33 20, lon. 77.

Virginia Price—schr., hence for Bermuda, Nov. 28, lat. 38 16, lon. 72 44.

### Foreign Ports.

At Barbados, Nov. 15, barks Linda, for Philadelphia in 3 ds.; Golden Fleece, for New-York in 4 ds.; Evening Star, hence, arr. Nov. 15; brig Scotland, from do. do., with loss of spars and deck-load.

At Aux Cayes, Nov. 10, schr. Snow Squall, for New-York in 3 days.

### EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

#### Arrivals Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 3—Noon.—The North German Lloyds steamship Deutschland, Capt. Wessels, which left New-York Nov. 21, arrived at this port shortly after midnight, on the way to Bremen.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3—Noon.—The Chicago, Capt. Harris, of Williams & Guion's line, which left New-York Nov. 20, arrived here to-day, on the way to Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 3—2 P. M.—The ship G. & T. Youde, bound from Liverpool to San Francisco, has put back to Cork, with cargo shifted.

The Inman steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. McGuigan, which left New-York on the 23d ult., touched at this port to-day, and proceeded to Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Dec. 3.—The steamships St. George, Capt. Smith, from Quebec, and Iowa, Capt. Craig, from New-York, have arrived in the Clyde.

WE ARE SELLING OUR CELEBRATED MAKE
OF
CLOTHING
AT
Prices Lower than Wholesale Houses
Charge
FOR THEIR
COMMON STOCK.
BROKAW BROTHERS,
Nos. 30 to 34 4th-av., and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

"Silver Tongue."

IF YOU WOULD MAKE YOUR HOME MORE CHEERFUL.
IF YOU WOULD MAKE YOUR HOME MORE ATTRACTIVE.
IF YOU WANT A HANDSOME PIECE OF FURNITURE.
IF YOU WANT A USEFUL PIECE OF FURNITURE.
IF YOU WOULD MAKE A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.
IF YOU WOULD MAKE A SPLENDID WEDDING PRESENT.
Purchase the celebrated "SILVER TONGUE" Parlor Organ of CARHART & NEEDHAM.
THEY MAKE THE BEST.
THEY MAKE THE LARGEST.
THEY ARE THE ORIGINAL INVENTORS.
THEY ARE THE PATENTEES OF ESSENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.
THEY HAVE HAD AN EXPERIENCE OF OVER TWENTY YEARS.
THEIR INSTRUMENTS CONTAIN THE COMBINATION SWELL.
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We are the sole manufacturers of these knives in the United States. Each knife hereafter will bear our

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AN IMMENSE STOCK
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Mr. Ellis will furnish machines and operators to families at their residences.

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Dealers in
FINE JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE,
PARIS CLOCKS,
GOLD WATCHES,
ALSO PEARL AND CORAL JEWELRY,
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70, 20, 54, 41, 44, 56, 4, 51, 74, 11, 61, 13, 29.

PADUCAH LOTTERY OF KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS, No. 103, Dec. 3, 1867.
75, 69, 56, 36, 5, 51, 61, 64, 4, 16, 11.

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IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION, the vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show their baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. In females, the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation, and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on, and the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. Consumption is taking all the powers of the body, [illegible] healthful and rural exercises, [illegible] The parent's heart bleeds in [illegible] the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT
BUCHU,
FOR
WEAKNESS,
ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR EARLY INDISCRETION,
Attended with the following symptoms:
Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite, with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness, with Horror of Society.

Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for fear of themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this medicine invariably removes—soon follow:
Loss of Power, Fatuity and Epileptic Fits,
in one of which the patient may expire.

During the superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients. Reason had for a time left them, and both died of Epilepsy.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases,
Insanity and Consumption?

The records of the INSANE ASYLUMS, and the melancholy deaths by CONSUMPTION, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In lunatic asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither mirth nor grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures, wan despair,
Low, sullen sounds his grief beguiled."

While we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of chemistry for the removal of the consequences.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
FLUID
EXTRACT OF BUCHU.
There is no Tonic Like It!
It is the anchor of hope to the Surgeon and patient, and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.
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